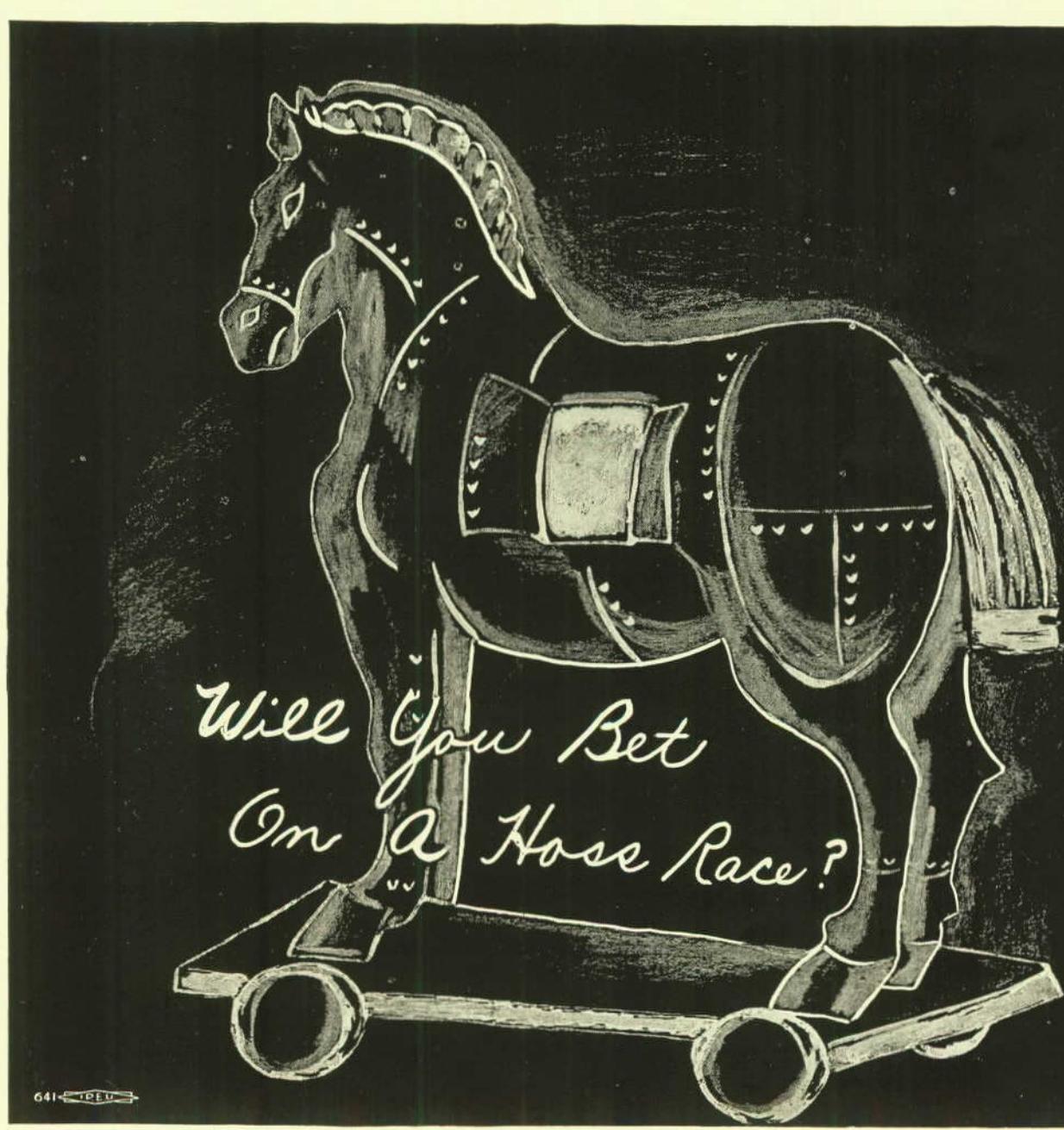


THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1944

NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

# ON EVERY JOB

*There's a Laugh or Two!*

Pvt. Seelicke is fast becoming one of our most faithful contributors. His humorous poems of Army life are much appreciated by the membership.

## THE K. P. BLUES

I use to think some foremen were tough,  
With their occasional snap of the whip,  
But here's a guy who's really rough,  
A wild rip-snorting pip.

He's the sergeant who's boss when you pull  
K. P.

Brother, when he starts to roar  
If you're not on the job, you'd better be,  
Or head for the nearest door.

Though you're up to your elbows in soapy  
suds,  
Or scouring pots and pans;  
Or working your way through unpeeled spuds;  
Like a hawk, watching, he stands.

It makes no difference how weary you feel—  
Or how stiff your housemaid's knee,  
He keeps dogging your footsteps, this man  
of steel.

He's the original Simon Legree.

If I were a big shot running this show  
I'll tell you what I'd do,  
I've got a plan to strike a blow  
That would help this war get through.

I'd drop a mess-sarge back of each enemy gun  
To scare the Japs to hell—  
And while they were busy with the runts on  
the run,

We'd get a breathing spell!

PVT. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,  
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.  
\* \* \*

A man of fighting spirit pays tribute to  
some kindred souls.

## SALUTE TO THE SEABEES

The Seabees are  
Real fighting fools,  
They do their stuff  
With guns or tools.

So when the war's  
Been won for you,  
Give thanks to those  
Who said "CAN DO!"

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
L. U. No. 702.  
\* \* \*

## POOR JOHN

When Johnny came home from his work on  
the boats,  
Said his wife, with her hands on her hips:  
"Do you know, Johnny boy, that you talked  
in your sleep?"

And your talk wasn't all about ships.  
"You spoke about 'lugs,' I suppose they're  
your pals,

And of course 'T. B. Bushings' the boss.  
But what are the 'squeeze ons' you spoke  
of all night?

Were the 'grounds' that you found for di-  
vorce?

You mentioned Mae West in a voice soft and  
low.  
Well speak now or you'll land in court."

"Alas," said poor John, "I have nothing to  
say  
Except that I've had too much port."

MAE M. KELLEHER,  
Wife of Patrick Kelleher,  
L. U. No. 277.

## OUR BUSY MANAGER, WALTER LENOX

Dear editor, one more request.  
Can you give a B. M.—one of the best:  
A place on our page, so all can see—  
"The personification of cordiality?"  
Our officers and members all are good,  
And Local B-39 is a real Brotherhood.  
Some day I'll write a poem for everyone  
And I will not get tired until it's done.  
Thank you for all you've done for me.  
I send my best wishes and regards to thee.  
I'm yours to command fraternally.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
L. U. No. 39.  
\* \* \*

## COME OUT AND FIGHT

(A Message to Europe's Underground)  
The hour has struck, the day is here,  
The longed-for event is at hand;  
Tis the period to discard fear,  
The moment for a determined stand!

The time is now ripe to attack  
The fiercest criminals of our times;  
With ever-growing force strike back—  
And avenge their merciless crimes!

Come out of your dugouts and your caves,  
Stalwart martyrs of tyrants' wrath;  
Leave your hideouts, stouthearted braves,  
And march, valiantly, to freedom's path!

Join the armies of allied might,  
In their struggle for your liberation;  
Take part in their righteous fight  
To restore you as a free nation!

It will require an all-powerful stroke  
To free yourselves of the oppressor's yoke!  
A Bit o Luck,

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.  
\* \* \*

## GOOD WORK—EVEN IN HELL

"I know who you are," said St. Peter to  
the man at the door of heaven. "You are Bill,  
the electrician who installed all those elec-  
tricity-saving devices that threw a lot of  
men out of work. No room up here for you.  
Get below!"

A few weeks later, St. Peter heard singing  
and shouting down below and asked one of his  
assistants why all the hilarity. "Oh," said  
the assistant, "remember that electrician you  
sent down there some time ago? Well, he's in-  
stalled a swell air conditioning system and  
everyone in hell is happy."

GEORGE L. MONSIVE,  
I. O.  
\* \* \*

## AIR TRAVEL FASTEST?

It seemed that two ranchers from Tucson,  
Arizona, had boarded an airliner for Wash-  
ington, D. C., and when they landed at El  
Paso, Texas, a little red wagon ran out to gas  
up the plane. At Fort Worth, Texas, the little  
red wagon proceeded to do the same and at  
Little Rock, Ark., the little red wagon was  
on hand to gas the plane there. One of the  
ranchers said to the other, "You know this  
plane has certainly made good time," to which  
the other replied, "Yeah. But you know that  
little red wagon has been doing all right, too."

ED R. ROBBINS,  
L. U. No. 72.

## CHANGES

Back in the days of the carbon light  
The wireman had his daily fight  
"Trouble work" kept him on the go  
With pocket tools, he had to know.

With wood rosettes and wood base switch  
And wooden cleats he did his hitch  
He surely had his daily fight  
Back in the days of the carbon light.

They lit the gas with an electric spark  
A coil and batteries made the arc  
He looked up trouble till he lost his sight  
Back in the days of the carbon light.

He installed speaking tubes and 'phones  
So folks could talk within their homes  
If he soiled the walls, he was in a spot—tight  
Back in the days of the carbon light.

Single phase motors didn't amount to much  
The pulley had a friction clutch  
With a load it would slip and not stay tight  
Back in the days of the carbon light.

Wood moulding and asbestos wire  
Were thought to guard against a fire  
Knobs and tubes, and some metal pipe  
Crept in in the days of the carbon light.

"Mr. Mazda" came out, with a light of the  
hour  
A watt and a half, to the candle power  
A fine white light, on the darkest night  
You can now "bail out" old carbon light.

The "hickey," the "bender," the "knockout  
punch"  
Still were waiting for somebody's hunch  
A solid tee on a piece of pipe  
Made a hickey, in the day of the Mazda light.

And often in an old forked tree  
He made a bend, and sprained a knee  
The bends had to be just right  
Back in the days of the Mazda light.

And now we come to the present day  
Modern tools and lots more pay,  
Fittings, pipe, and tools galore  
Electricians too? "Katie bar the door."

Fluorescent lights are now the craze  
The motors now are polyphase  
Wiremen now wear holsters tight  
In the modern day of the fluorescent light.

"Electronics," "Neon," and remote control  
Automatic switches, make machinery roll  
But the wireman still has his fight  
In the modern day of the fluorescent light.

"Greenlee" and "Austin" and old "Black  
Hawk"  
Will bend your pipe, stalk by stalk  
And cut a box hole to fit just right  
In the modern day of the fluorescent light.

No change has come in the "juice" around  
When across a pair, or one leg and the ground  
It still will knock you out of sight  
In this modern day of fluorescent light.

"Old Bill" has seen it come and go  
He reads his horoscope you know  
And if he lives, and keeps his sight  
He will see a brighter modern light.

H. B. (MICKEY) MC GUIRE,  
L. U. No. 324.

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugnizet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine Chat

Our letter bag is a delight these days. We are getting letters from all parts of the world—from men in foxholes, from men on all fighting fronts, from men acting as technicians behind the lines. Once again we have evidence that the bonds of unionism hold against all vicissitudes of life in a troubled world.

Here, for example, is a V-Mail letter from O. R. Brooks, Local Union 116, a Coast Guardsman. He says: "Wish to express my appreciation for the fluorescent articles by Brother Loney, Local Union 81, and to express my desire for more technical articles of this type covering common equipment we all install and maintain. Technical knowledge is going to be a valuable asset to us, as organized labor, in the postwar world, and we should all strive for its fullest benefits. How about an editorial to wake up some of our less ambitious Brothers?"

"Since I have been overseas, I have had to depend on forwarded copies of the Journal—and besides being slow this is not too regular. If possible, please send it direct to me."

Incidentally, we find that there is a tremendous interest throughout the whole membership in the new column, "Can You Do It," which has for its purpose the solving of electrical problems. This is an excellent sign because it means that our members are awake to the value of their collective skills.

*The Radar Reporter* is the latest local union publication to come to our attention. It is published by L. U. No. 1031, of Chicago, and is a 12-page magazine with good format, cover and material very attractively assembled. The most recent issue carried a picture of L. U. No. 1031's new headquarters, remodeling of which will be completed in September, some interesting notes on War Labor Board cases, many colorful local items and a generous sprinkling of War Bond appeals. *The Radar Reporter* is published monthly and has for its slogan "So That Workers May Know."

SUCH ABUNDANCE COMES  
NOT FROM DRONES



WALLACE



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 9

## Will You Bet on a Horse Race?

THE SAYING in England is, if an Englishman could not bet a shilling on the Derby, there would be a revolution.

The propensity to gamble is a well-known characteristic of the human race. The Latin countries have their great national lotteries and Americans play the numbers as well as the races. If Americans could realize completely the present more or less concealed contest that is going forward in their own country as between those who believe that unemployment can be eliminated and those who believe that it can't, between the planners and non-planners, they would be out making bets on a struggle so sharp and colossal that it would dwarf interest in any horse race that has ever been held.

### THE PLANNERS SAY—

American labor has been enlisted for at least 10 years and longer, in fact, in an effort to find ways and means to eradicate unemployment. The American Federation of Labor has backed economic planning as the possible solution for at least 10 years. The war effort has greatly encouraged those citizens who believe that stipulations can be set upon the economic system in such wise that full employment rather than partial employment can develop. At one time during the war effort the United States Social Security agency was paying jobless benefits to only about 100,000 unemployed. Planners say, if the United States could reach the point where it would have only a constant of 1,000,000 unemployed men, we would have prosperity such as the world has never seen. Planners in America also contend that it is possible to reduce unemployment to virtually zero in war years, press our over-all plant to full production, and distribute income adequately, and the solution would be forthcoming. Readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL are familiar with the proposals of economic planners and of labor.

In marked contrast to these prospects, the JOURNAL now presents a review of a skeptical research man who believes that the United States is headed for the same old kind of system that it had before the war and with the possibility of 16,000,000 unemployed shortly after hostilities cease. This young man is Leo Cherne, executive

secretary of the Research Institute of America. His ideas have been presented before in this JOURNAL because he is author of other books, and he approaches business and economic problems with a strong flair for facts. His Research Institute of America publishes reports of business men, and Mr. Cherne attracted popular attention to his research organization by taking Leon Henderson, former OPA director, on his staff.

The title of Mr. Cherne's new book is "The Rest of Your Life." In this book he pictures the future of America and the effects of this future on the future of individual citizens. It is not a pleasant picture. He startles the reader from the first sentence: "The rest of your life was shaped yesterday and the day before that." He goes on to say that this book involves no advocacy.

### WHAT WILL WIN?

He paints with sure hand the alternative choices that are yet to be made in the United States. He is wise enough to know which way the decision goes—which horse will win—depends on democratic decision and that this decision will be swayed by every citizen and by every reader of his book. He admits that he does not wish to see the winning of the race by pessimism. However he tends to believe that the planners will fail and that we are headed for a crack-up. He declares that one of the great hazards in the race is the habit of Americans to think one thing and do nothing about it. The paralysis of will, that is, the collective will, is part of the American heritage. As far as we can see, he shirks no fact that will throw light upon this major problem of the generation.

Here are some of the questions that he asks early in his analysis:

How much respect for property can the returning servicemen have when with each day in the Army, money came to mean less to them?

A whole generation of Americans will be trained in judo and hand-to-

hand combat. What will that mean to our way of life?

Will the soldiers like civilians less and less?

When the soldier finally does come home, will he find that everyone walks too slow?

Soldiers live in a dictatorship. Will they continue to wish to live in one after the war is over and they return to civilian life?

### OUTLOOK IN 1946

After posing some of these very severe human questions, Mr. Cherne faces frankly the problem of the unemployed. He comes to the conclusion that if we do as well as we did in 1940, there will be 11,000,000 unemployed after the war. Or, to put it another way, for every 10 persons employed before the war, there will be six persons looking for a job. He recognizes that the principle underlying employment is the principle of consumer demand and high purchasing power, but, he says, to have full employment in 1946:

You must eat almost twice as much food as you did in 1940.

Smoke a third cigarette for every two you used to.

Take 27 per cent more drugstore potions to get over the effects.

Clean everything you have three times as often.

Take an additional bath every five days. Read 16 per cent more newspapers, magazines and books.

Write twice as many letters.

Heat and light your house twice as well as you do now.

Use 30 per cent more gasoline.

Buy another suit or dress for every one you used to buy.

Repair your car twice as often or just double the fog lights.

Really, you should wear three shoes.

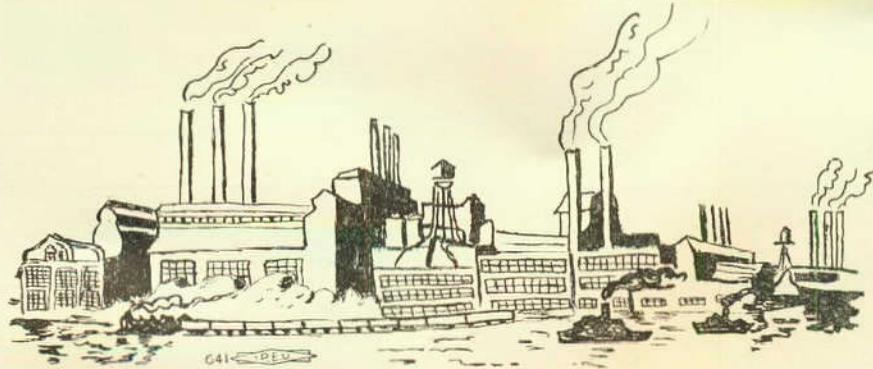
For every two shirts, handkerchiefs, and ties you bought before, buy three. You'll have to order three pieces of furniture for every two pieces you bought in 1940; almost double your floor covering; buy a radio, piano, phonograph, and organ twice as often as you did; break your dishes one third more often than you did, and learn to play another musical instrument.

Get a new watch and clock every two years instead of three.

Double your purchases of luggage.

And buy a new car twice as often as you did.

Even death must become more extravagant. In place of every two tomb-



The struggle between frustration and intelligence will fill the rest of your life. Before your span is ended it will have boiled over violently more than once. War itself will be difficult to prevent for more than a generation. In some forms and in some places this war will not really have come to an end.

The world is approaching a series of revolutionary struggles between freedom and security. Perhaps out of them will yet come the amalgam combining both precious metals and providing the flexible, permanent base on which peace and a just reality can rest.

America approaches the future with a physical and material strength unmatched by any country. It enters tomorrow with the resources of mind and science ready to be harnessed to the demands of an expanding life.

America proceeds into the future with more than a measure of respect and friendship from the world's great and exhausted powers.

America will hit the shoals of unemployment and free itself. It will rub along the reefs of depression and then reach new levels of production. It will run afoul of the weeds of native fascism, spawned in the morass of retreat, frustration, and fear.

"That we are in conflict is to the good," says philosopher Charles Morris, "for tension is necessary to the greatest achievement. Stalemated tension, however, engenders frustration and anxiety, while integrated tension unlocks creative achievement. A frustrated, anxious and neurotic America is one possibility; a liberated, expansive, confident America, is the other. To prevent the former and to achieve the latter is our responsibility."

You start the rest of your life with no real enemies—except you!

—LEO CHERNE, in  
"The Rest of Your Life."

stones laid in 1940, you'll have to unveil three in 1946.

Go to the movies five times for every four you went before the war. And to the doctor four times for every three.

Travel 150 miles for every 100 prewar miles.

Pay 30 per cent more rent or wear your house down that much faster.

There must be two and one-half times more home building than there was in 1940 and an increase in all types of producers' goods two thirds larger than in that good year.

The government, on top of all this, must build 27 per cent more than it did in the year of Roosevelt's third election, and it must almost double its other peacetime services.

He warns that it is possible for the American citizen to start the rest of his peacetime life in a nation capable of turning out more than one and one-half times as many goods as it ever bought in the best peacetime year, and for the first time this nation is physically equipped to give every family in the country what we know in the United States as a middle class standard of living. How hard he hits in regard to this major problem is revealed by the following quotation: "Unemployment. Infant of the machine. Father of modern war. Grinning ghost at the peace table."

#### AND LABOR?

As Mr. Cherne appraises the advantages and disadvantages in the economic horse race, he also surveys some of the chances for success. What about labor in this dour picture? Mr. Cherne says emphatically that "labor is organized for retreat." He charges that labor is widely and actively disliked and that the factions of labor are not sure they like themselves or each other. Internecine warfare divides them and will continue to divide them. He does not predict organized labor will be destroyed but that it will retreat and take great losses. He finds that skills have been vitiated. He believes that some employers are unrestricted in their open shop attacks on labor.

"Public hostility will mount high especially when union restrictive practices begin to interfere with new products." He finds that the middle class will also be fighting for its life and small business may pass from the scene, and he concludes with this pessimistic statement: "Of all the groups in the entire nation the only economic class that emerges with a substantially accurate appraisal of its place, the only one which will seem to know where it is going, will be big business. Small enterprise thinks it does and will be disappointed. The middle class knows where it wants to go but will only multiply its already existing frustrations. Labor isn't sure where it's heading, except that the road directly ahead is retreat. It will be right."

Mr. Cherne also carefully scans the future with reference to prefabricated houses, plastics and chemical products. He makes the usual prediction about the

(Continued on page 356)

# Unions' Response to ELECTRONICS School Brush

**A**PPLICATIONS are pouring into the International Office for attendance at the new electronics school established by the Brotherhood at the Engineering School of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Every indication is that the quotas will be filled adequately as the year unfolds.

One gratifying aspect of the response is that the smaller local unions are showing a deep interest in the program and supporting it widely. In consideration by the officers of the Brotherhood in this educational program, the desire was to give the smaller local unions the same opportunity for study that the larger locals have been able to supply for themselves. However, large local unions too are taking advantage of the program, and it is indicated that a strong Brotherhood movement is under way to face the adjustment to a new kind of industry.

The first local union to send in its application is L. U. No. 1054, Salina, Kansas, with two students.

## ENTHUSIASM MANIFEST

The instantaneous response of the industry and the general public to the idea of the electronics school operated by a union has been widespread. Trade magazines, newspapers, radio, have broadcast the departure from accustomed union practice to every section of North America, to South America, and to Europe. The labor press has been filled with stories about the program.

For example, Albert N. Dennis, who operates "Labor News Review" on Columbia Broadcasting System, announced the following in early July:

Mr. Dennis: "The *Labor News Review* has always considered it a privilege to report really progressive and constructive actions by the various standard unions. Certainly, a current activity of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers qualifies under this heading."

"This organization has just established and endowed a national school of electronics. Arrangements have been completed with the Engineering College of Marquette University, in Milwaukee, which has a high standing among the nation's universities, whereby eight intensive six-weeks courses in electronics will be given to classes of 80 to 85 students per class, each student to be nominated by a local union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"President Ed J. Brown points out, that this will mean the training of over 700 men a year, in the operation and maintenance of electronic equipment. In turn, these men will go back to their local

First quota rapidly filling up.  
Smaller locals first to come in

unions, as instructors, to conduct night classes, so that instruction in electronics may actually be given to as many as 25,000 members annually.

"Both President Brown and Secretary G. M. Bugnizet stated that the program is being developed to meet what may be termed a 'crisis to the Brotherhood,' as a result of rapid changes in the field of electricity brought about by electronics.

"The electronics industry—already a \$4-billion development—involves the manufacture of machines controlled by electrical 'robots,' through use of photoelectric cells and vacuum tubes, and the operation and maintenance of such equipment.

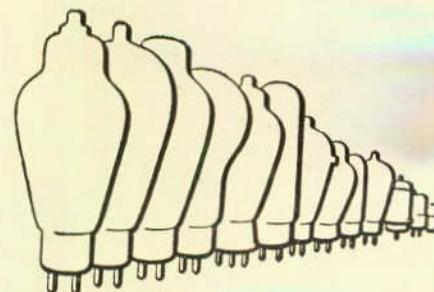
"Military equipment today, on land, sea and air, owes its precision in large part to electronic devices; and, after the war, says President Brown of the I. B. E. W., electronics will open the door to undreamed-of technological progress.

"Naturally, Electrical Workers are determined to progress with the development of the industry. That is why they have established and endowed a national school of electronics.

"Because of the importance of this matter, President Brown has kindly agreed to appear as a guest on a later broadcast of this program, to give further details as they have developed up to the time of his appearance, a few weeks hence.

"That, say we, constitutes practical progress!"

The Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs has sent news stories to every country in South America commenting favorably on this progressive step of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Federated Press in com-



Courtesy Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

menting on this establishment of the school says, "the modern labor union is no longer the crudely operating apparatus it was five or 10 years ago. The I. B. E. W. is acting nationally to meet changed conditions in its industry."

The *Milwaukee Journal* published the following editorial on the school which has had widespread re-circulation:

## ELECTRICIANS LOOK AHEAD

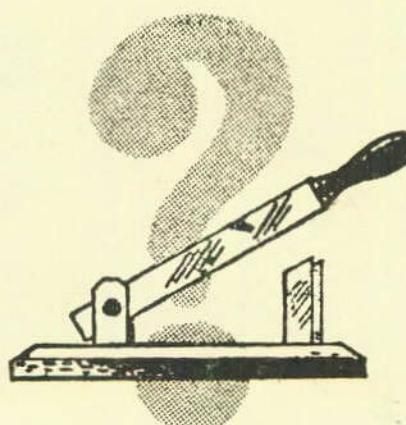
"Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' union (AFL) are employed in an industry which moves ahead rapidly at all times—so rapidly that electricians have to keep on their toes, lest their trade leave them behind.

"The I. B. E. W. does not propose to let this happen. To avoid it, this forward-looking union has just completed arrangements with Marquette University's school of engineering for 500 journeymen electricians, from all parts of the country, to take courses in electronics.

"Electronics may revolutionize the control and distribution of power. That is why the subject is so important. The I. B. E. W. will pay the tuition of union men who come here in groups of 80 to study for six weeks. This is an intelligent move, obviously in the interests of the union. The men trained at Marquette will, in turn, become instructors of other union electricians. The union hopes, in this way, to keep its 340,000 paid up members abreast of changes in their field.

"The union looks at the problem realistically. If its members don't master electronics, they may be pushed out of their jobs by men who understand the new developments.

"The I. B. E. W. is pursuing a far more progressive course in recognizing scientific change and trying to keep its men up with the times than are the few unions which tend to oppose technical and scientific advances because of a shortsighted fear that improvements may reduce jobs."



Courtesy Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

The law is the expression of the will of the people. All citizens have the right to assist personally, or through their elected representatives, in its formation. It ought to be the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, have equal rights to all dignities, places and public positions according to their capacity, and without other distinctions than those of their virtues and talents.—French Bill of Rights.

# Future of GERMAN WORKERS Visualized

BEGINNING with a quotation from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the American Association for a Democratic Germany has issued an initial report, describing the status of the German trade union movement.

The American Association for a Democratic Germany numbers among its leaders Christian Gauss, Dorothy Thompson, Reinhold Niebuhr, Horace M. Kallen and others.

Mr. Green is reported as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor serves notice here and now that it will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country when victory is won. On the contrary, our message to the workers of Germany is a message of hope. We are determined to free them from the bonds of Nazi oppression and to give them every opportunity to work out democratic solutions of their problems in the postwar period."

Excerpts from the Committee's report:

It was Hitler's first act to destroy Germany's great labor organizations, to rob the workers of every possibility of developing their joint strength, whether in collective bargaining, in holding meetings, in self-administration of their own social security, in issuing publications and trade union newspapers. The working class had first of all to be atomized,

## Trade unions in once-powerful nation will need encouragement

as any kind of organization was a weapon of defense (against the Nazis).

\* \* \* \* \*

The German labor front has been a compulsory organization of 20 million labor taxpayers, but in spite of the most tremendous efforts it has remained the greatest psychological and propaganda failure of the Hitler regime.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thousands of their representatives (the German workers) have been murdered in the last 10 years, hundreds of thousands are still languishing in prisons and in concentration camps, bloody evidence of the devotion and the heroism of German labor.

We have just stated that Hitler destroyed every vestige of legal labor organization, but in every modern industrial state, there is a spirit of labor unity which, even when deprived of outward and visible organizational frame, automatically creates an invisible organizational community—that is the industrial plant itself.

\* \* \* \* \*

The German workers recognized with increasing armament production and increasing scarcity of manpower, that their very indispensability to the factory must

make them more and more the center of all coming resistance movements. Thus today, it is among the skilled workers in the large industrial plants that preparations for the future revolutionary movements are concentrated.

\* \* \* \* \*

. . . The factories have become, too, those places in which German, French, Belgian, Polish, Norwegian, Italian and Russian workers sweat together and together hammer out their battle against nazism.

Whoever wants to speak to the German workers, whoever wants to win them as allies in the hour of decision, and whoever is going to be active in the future labor problems of Germany, must learn to understand the community of labor in the factory of today. To make proper use of this knowledge means to choose the unit of the working force in a single plant as the starting point for a new German labor movement.

The political reformation of Germany will be made extremely difficult by the consequences of defeat. The stopping of every factory producing for the war, the dissolution of the army, the destruction of homes and work places, the disorganization of communications, need of caring for the people, confusion in administration, and inner conflicts with (surviving) Nazis will create problems which no authorities imposed by the military powers can solve without the active cooperation of the democratic forces of the German people. A simple and sure path toward democratization in Germany is the creation of trade unions while their primary unit still exists in the factories.

\* \* \* \* \*

A reconstruction of the trade unions beginning at the bottom would not only be a beginning of general reorganization, but at the same time a way towards the democratization of the entire country on the basis of a mass movement. . . . Nazism is a movement, which can only be really overcome when it is eradicated at the very roots. That, however, will only be conceivable if, in addition to police and legal measures, an anti-Nazi and democratic movement exists, which will be able in every housing block, in every plant, and shop, in all the manifestations of the life of the broad masses to take action against individual Nazis. Such an active counter-movement will be all the more indispensable, since we know that the Nazis before their defeat will have developed a many-branched, fine network of illegal organizations. The Nazi cells that remain can be dealt with neither from above nor from outside, but only from the inside through a popular democratic organization.

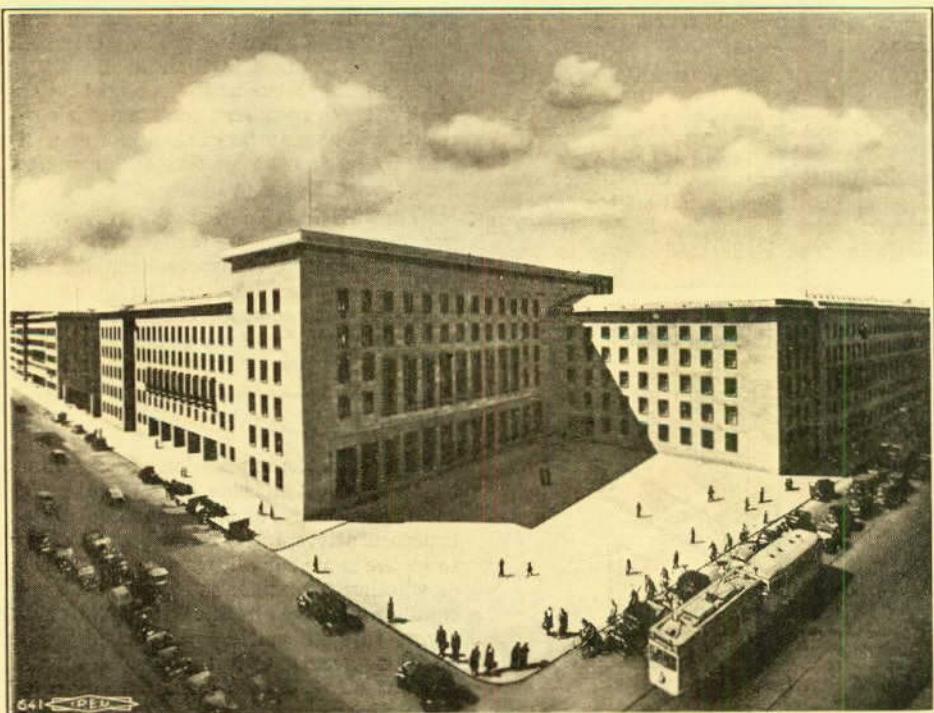
The organizations to do this are the restored trade unions.

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Our freedom has shown its ability to survive war, but it would never survive surrender.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Liberty has never come from the government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it.—Woodrow Wilson.



AIR MINISTRY, BERLIN

# Our SERGEANT in England Solves PROBLEM

*An VIII Air Force Service Command Station, England* — An International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' representative who has established an enviable reputation at this strategic air depot is Sergeant James H. English, Alexandria, Virginia, now serving as base electrician at this base from which Eighth Air Force fighter stations are supplied.

Recently he accomplished a small "miracle" when he hooked up five transformers in line to provide the proper rate of electricity needed for the operation of motion picture equipment at his base, proving to engineering officers that it could be done.

Previously he had frequently been commended for his efficiency in the training of personnel, and in the improvisation of tools and equipment. One of his major achievements was the installation of all the electrical facilities on a large air base, using a variety of British and American equipment.

Prior to entering the army, Sergeant English also had a big job—he was an electrician in the Pentagon Building, the largest office building in the world.

He entered service in August, 1942, at Stockton, California, and prior to going overseas in September, 1943, he was base electrician at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah. His wife, the former Miss Mary Y. Corbin, and their 4-year old son, Mickey, live at 406 North Alfred Street, Alexandria. His father, Mr. James T. English, also lives in Alexandria. He has three brothers in the armed forces.

English shows English that five transformers can be hooked up in line. Across battlefronts of world our boys perform

## Humor In China

*An Advanced Post in Southwest China* —There's humor of many kinds all around China and the Chinese people are quick to point it out to American troops. Here is a picture of Cheng Tsu, a Chinese soldier working with the War Area Service Corps showing Corporal Robert H. Legg, 28, of Watseka, Illinois, the "effects" of the WASC dispensary.

According to Cheng, the mounds in the background are the graves of many of the people treated at the dispensary.

Legg, who has been in the armed forces since February, 1942, and in China since April, 1944, is one of the most interested soldiers in the customs and habits of the people there. He, too, was able to appreciate the joke of locating the medical office of the Chinese WASC right in the heart of the old cemetery. But that is where many of the new offices of the war department are located.

Corporal Legg, husband of Mrs. Beulah Legg of Watseka, is the son of Mrs. Nellie Legg of Donovan, Illinois. He is now working with the Signal Corps in much the same type of work he did back home, teletype maintenance. Before his induc-



SGT. JAMES H. ENGLISH

tion in 1942, he was employed by the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company and his transfer to the armed forces was merely the act of putting his experiences at the service of Uncle Sam. He was a member of Local Union No. 702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, West Frankfort, Illinois.

## World of Thought

*Italy*

Dear Sir:

I just read the article "Electronics—New World?" published in your February, 1944, issue. It comes to me from home, my mother sending it. Although I have not time for much reading, I do read a good deal of material about the postwar world and the part that electronics is expected to play in it, that is such as finds its way to me. Your article is the best that I have read and I wish to compliment you on it. I think it is bold and frank and touches a point that many writers overlook. The very last sentence certainly contains a world of thought.

Best wishes and cordially yours,

GEORGE F. HUETHER,

Local 1212, New York City.

Sgt. George F. Huether, No. 32204699  
45 Signal Co., U. S. Army  
APO 45 C/O PM NYC

Not a change for the better in our human housekeeping has ever taken place that wise and good men have not opposed it—and have not prophesied with the aldermen that the world would wake up to find its throat cut in consequence of it. The world on the contrary wakes up, rubs its eyes, yawns, stretches itself and goes about its business as if nothing had happened. Suppression of the slave trade, abolition of slavery, trade unions—at all of these excellent people shook their heads despondingly. But the trade unions are now debating instead of conspiring and we all read their discussions with comfort and hope.—Birmingham.



SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA—Cheng Tsu, a Chinese soldier, explains the humor behind the location of the War Area Service Corps dispensary to Cpl. Robert H. Legg of Watseka, Ill. According to Cheng, the mounds in the background are "graves," the "effect" of using the WASC dispensary.

# Progress of NATIONAL LEGISLATION Before D-Day

**T**HREE has been much criticism of Congress during recent months because of the delay in passing legislation which would implement the postwar demobilization policies recommended in the Baruch-Hancock Report. Such legislation is urgently needed because it must provide the foundation upon which the economic house in which we hope to live when the war is over can be built.

Congress did lay three important foundation stones before adjournment until August 1st. It passed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act defining the obligations the Government will assume to its men and women returning from the service. It passed the War Contract Termination Bill providing for the cancellation of war contracts and the interim financing of war contractors during the period of reconversion to peacetime production. It extended the life of the Stabilization and Price Control Acts to June 30, 1945. These three laws provide a good beginning on our postwar economic structure.

## ABOUT THE BILL

Because there are approximately 30,000 members of the I. B. E. W. in the armed forces, this article devoted to a discussion of the provisions and benefits

## GI Bill of Rights analyzed. Affects 30,000 electrical workers in service

of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (often referred to as the GI bill of rights) is published. The bill was signed by President Roosevelt on June 22, 1944. It defines "veterans" as those persons, male or female, who have served with the United States armed forces during a period of war and have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable.

In addition to providing education, financial assistance (government guarantee of loans for purchase of homes, farms and businesses) and unemployment pay for veterans, the act creates a Veterans' Placement Service Board. This board will cooperate with the United States Employment Service in providing jobs for veterans. In the future, USES' work of securing jobs for returning veterans will in each state be under the supervision of a veterans' employment representative who in turn will be responsible to the Veterans Placement Service Board.

The GI act does not require employers to hire veterans nor does it place any restrictions upon hiring them. Furthermore, under the priority referral program effective July 1, 1944, veterans who apply

for work within 60 days after discharge from the armed forces may be hired without a referral from USES.

The basic requirement for benefits under the new act is 90 days' service in the armed forces.

## THE SET-UP

Under the Selective Service Act a veteran who applies to his former employer within 40 days after his discharge from the armed forces must be restored to his old job, or a job of like seniority, status and pay, provided that such veteran is qualified for the job and the employer's circumstances had not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable for him to do so. It is assumed that these re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act will be vigorously enforced, since under the GI bill such matters will be handled by an agent of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. One of the aims of all veterans' legislation to date is to concentrate the administration of veterans' affairs in one office in each community.

An incidental effect of the GI bill may be to relieve employers of many reemployment liabilities because a veteran with a proper understanding of the benefits to which he is entitled under the new act may choose to take the benefits rather than his old job. Many men and women of the armed forces are acquiring new skills and learning new trades which they will wish to follow when they are discharged. This will undoubtedly result in considerable changes in the employment picture.

Studies are being made among the thousands of veterans who are returning to civilian life every month—those who have become over-age, injured, sick or otherwise incapacitated. From them we are able to get some idea of the decisions which will be made later on by millions of returning veterans. Of those examined so far, at least 40 per cent not only do not want their old jobs back, they don't even want to return to and resume living in the localities from which they came. These studies point to big changes in our postwar world.

## GI'S GET NEW HOMES

A discharged veteran is entitled under the GI bill of rights to apply for a loan to buy a home, farm or business. The Government will guarantee 50 per cent of the loan (total amount guaranteed may not exceed \$2,000). In other words, if a loan is \$4,000 the Government will guarantee \$2,000; if the loan is \$2,000 the guarantee will be \$1,000; if the loan is \$6,000 the guarantee will still be only \$2,000.

Applications for these loans must be made within two years after the veteran's discharge from the armed forces, or two years after the termination of the war, whichever is later (not more than five years after the termination of the war in any event).

Veterans will be entitled to a "readjustment allowance" of \$20 for each week of unemployment up to 52 weeks (depend-

(Continued on page 355)



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

PORTABLE BLACKSMITH SHOP ON FIGHTING FRONT

# *Labor, Liberals Rally*

## *Round KILGORE BILL*

ALTHOUGH Congress has acted upon legislation which facilitates the termination of war contracts, thus releasing funds for reconversion purposes, and has provided demobilization pay and unemployment benefits for demobilized service men and women, nothing has been done for the more than 30 millions working in war production who will be at least temporarily without jobs when the cutbacks begin. Millions in civilian industries will also be dislocated during the return to peacetime conditions.

For more than six months the American Federation of Labor has been advocating the adoption of a definite post-war program which would include emergency unemployment compensation for these millions of workers. The need for a central unifying administration for reconversion which would make every decision count for full employment has been emphasized.

The Kilgore bill (S. 1893) was introduced to the Senate on May 4, 1944, by Senator Kilgore (for himself, Mr. Thomas of Utah, Mr. Johnson of Colorado, Mr. Hill, Mr. Downey, Mr. Truman, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Wallgren, Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Pepper). It was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, where it has remained. Of all the bills thrown into the legislative hopper in recent months, this is the only one which sets up a framework providing a comprehensive program for the development and execution of war mobilization and post-war adjustment.

### WHAT IT IS

Entitled, A bill to provide for the establishment of an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment, and for other purposes, the over-all objectives of the act are set forth in Title I, Section 101, as follows:

(a) To achieve the necessary war production which is indispensable to the speediest victory through the maximum mobilization and utilization of the nation's natural and industrial resources and of the manpower not in the armed forces, and through the wartime stabilization of the civilian economy;

(b) To insure that the great momentum of the war mobilization which is bringing victory to our arms will not be lost, but will be reconverted into a peacetime transition program providing for full production, full employment at adequate wages, and full consumption in a steadily expanding civilian economy with rising standards of living for all; and

(c) To provide for the development of a unified program to secure the foregoing objectives, and the necessary coordination of the activities of the Federal

But Congress is on vacation, building political fences. Will country go to pot?

agencies engaged in or concerned with: production, procurement, distribution, or transportation of military or civilian supplies, materials, and products; economic stabilization; war production cutbacks; settlement of claims under terminated war contracts; disposition of surplus war property; resumption and expansion of civilian goods production; the training and placement of returning servicemen and civilian workers in war and peacetime industry and agriculture; and other programs affecting war mobilization and peacetime production and employment.

### NEW OFFICE ESTABLISHED

Under the act an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment would be established headed by a director who would be named by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The function of the director, subject to the direction and control of the President, would be to—

(1) unify the programs and activities of Federal agencies engaged in or concerned with production, procurement, distribution, or transportation of military or economic stabilization; war production civilian supplies, materials, and products; cutbacks; settlement of claims under terminated war contracts; disposition of surplus war property; resumption and expansion of civilian goods production; the training and placement of returning servicemen and civilian workers in war and peacetime industry and agriculture; and other programs affecting war mobilization and peacetime production and employment; and

(2) to issue such directives on program, policy, and operations to the Federal agencies as may be necessary to carry out the programs developed and the policies established by the office under this act. It shall be the duty of all such agencies and departments to execute such directives, and supply such data and make such progress reports to the office as the office may require.

There would be four main divisions operating under the director, namely: Office of Bureau of Programs, Surplus War Property Administration, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and Office of Contract Settlement which would be brought under this office by an amendment to the Contract Settlement Act of 1944.

### PRODUCTION-EMPLOYMENT

A National Production-Employment Board consisting of three labor members,



THE HONORABLE HARLEY M. KILGORE  
U. S. Senator from West Virginia

three industry members, three agriculture members, and one public member who would act as chairman, would be set up to advise the director. The members would be appointed by the director from panels submitted by each of the three groups. "It shall be the general function of this board, and each member individually, to endeavor to secure maximum cooperation and participation of the American people in war mobilization and postwar adjustment, and to provide the office with such advice and guidance as the members deem will promote the objectives of this act."

Three other committees would be set up under the various administrators:

Surplus War Properties Committee—to advise the Surplus War Property Administrator.

Production Program and Reconversion Committee—to work closely with the WPB giving effect to the following objectives:

Maintenance of necessary war production;

Curtailments of war production programmed so as to permit the utilization without delay of the released manpower and facilities in the production of other war products or civilian goods;

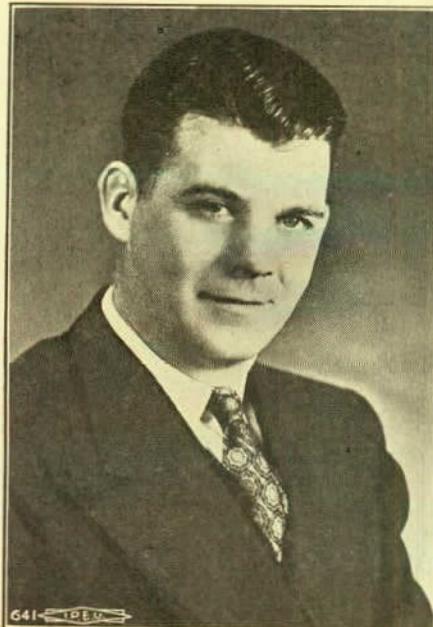
Resumption and expansion of production of specific civilian items in order of essentiality;

Guard against discrimination against the small business contractors and permit them to enter civilian goods production as soon as war contracts are no longer available to them.

Retraining and Reemployment Committee—to consist of one representative from each of the following: Labor Department, Veterans Administration, Selective Service, Civil Service, War, Navy, WMC, WPB, and others. This committee would advise the work administrator.

Among other things, the work administrator would be authorized to pay the cost

(Continued on page 360)



**JOHN ROBERT THOMPSON**  
Molder, late secretary of Local 218, International Molders and Foundry Workers Union.

*Editor's note: The Social Security Board feels that it is notable when they pay the millionth benefit. It is. For it signifies that social security has become an integral part of the economic life of the people. Persons receiving benefits do not have to be "propagandized" on the value of social security. They see its value in the happiness of their children, they know its value when grocery bills are paid. It is the 129 other millions of American citizens who have yet to know its value; they are possibly yet "unsold" on the program of widespread insurance compensation.*

**P**AYMENT on the one-millionth benefit now in force under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act began August 8 when the widow and children of John Robert Thompson, union man who had been working in a war plant in Cleveland, Ohio, received their first monthly checks which amount to \$58.49. Mr. Thompson, who died in June, was recording secretary of Local No. 218, International Molders and Foundry Workers Union.

To mark this occasion in the history of the Social Security Act, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, one of the three members of the Social Security Board, presented the checks to the Thompson family at their home in Parma, a Cleveland suburb.

#### SECURITY FOR ALL

The checks included one for \$25.07 for Mrs. Thompson and two for \$16.71—equal amounts to each of the children, Dale Bernice, four, and Jerald Robert, one year old. Checks like these will keep on coming each month, Mrs. Woodward pointed out, for years ahead, and the family will have received, by the time the children are 18, a total of \$11,271. Each child's check will come until the child is 18 years old, and Mrs. Thompson's checks will come until the baby, "Jerry

# UNION MAN'S Family

## Gets Millionth BENEFIT

Social security becomes reality for million families.  
Labor supports amendments

Bob," is 18. Then her checks, as well as the boy's own, will stop. Mrs. Thompson's checks will begin coming again when she is 65, however, if she has not remarried, or is not working on a job which comes under the insurance system. The checks will continue as long as she lives. With the benefits Mrs. Thompson may receive after 65, the total payable on Mr. Thompson's social security account may be \$15,000 or even more.

#### \$15,000 FOR \$145

For these benefits Mr. Thompson had paid premiums, amounting to \$145, in the form of social security taxes at the rate of 1 per cent of his pay, for seven and one-half years. As required by law, this tax was taken out by his employers every pay day, matched by them, and turned over to the U. S. Treasury for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

Mrs. Thompson and the children live with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thompson. The senior Mr. Thompson, also a union molder on a job that comes under the Social Security Act, is nearing retirement age. He will then be able to claim old-age insurance benefits which will mean monthly checks for him and, when his wife is 65, for each of them as long as they live.

#### HOW BENEFITS ARE DISTRIBUTED

The million benefits now in force are being paid out as follows, Mrs. Woodward explained: to 418,500 retired workers, \$9,846,000 a month; to 122,000 wives, above 65, of retired workers, \$1,518,000 a month; to 109,000 widows of insured workers with children under 18, \$2,155,000 a month; 288,000 children under 18 of deceased or retired workers, \$3,550,000 a month; to 58,000 widows, 65 or above, of insured workers, \$1,172,000 a month; and to 4,500 dependent parents over 65 of insured workers who died leaving no widow, or child under 18, \$59,000 a month. All told, the benefits now in force amount to \$18,300,000 a month.

(Continued on page 356)



**UNION MAN'S FAMILY GETS MILLIONTH SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT NOW IN FORCE**  
Mrs. Mary Rex Thompson; Dale Bernice, age four; "Jerry Bob," age one; widow and children of John Robert Thompson, late recording secretary of Molders Local Union No. 218, Cleveland, Ohio, who died in June. His Social Security account pays family insurance equal to about \$60 a month. Mrs. Thompson gets \$25.07 a month until baby is 18; each child gets \$16.71 until 18. Total over \$11,271 through children's school years; over \$15,000 counting possible payments to widow after she is 65.

# Huge Hydro Electric POWERHOUSE Completed

By CHARLES W. MASON, International Representative

**O**N the banks of the Pit River in Shasta County about 59 miles northeast of Redding, is located the largest hydroelectric plant in California, and the members of Local B-1245 point with pride to their latest achievement.

Built by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at a cost of \$25,000,000, it was rushed to completion in approximately two and one-half years. Employing approximately 3,000 workmen for this great project, there was complete cooperation between labor and management making it possible to achieve this record.

The new hydro-electric plant which develops 214,000 horsepower, is the sixty-fifth powerhouse at present owned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and operated by Local B-1245 members. With the addition of pit 5, the company's interconnected electric system now has a total capacity of 2,825,000 horsepower.

#### IN THE BIG BEND DISTRICT

The site of the pit 5 development is in what is known as the big bend district of the Pit River. Where the big bend begins, the river makes a wide turn 10 miles long to form the bend. It is six miles straight across the bend to the powerhouse site. The stream flow is diverted at the beginning of the bend by a diversion dam into a tunnel which cuts across the shorter distance to the

**Pacific Gas and Electric  
Company erects 25-million-  
dollar job**

powerhouse. The fall of water, or static head, is 630 feet.

The diversion dam is of the concrete overflow gravity type. It is 310 feet long and 110 feet high from stream bed to the top of the gate house. It has four steel crest-gates which are electrically operated. These gates are counter-balanced and each measures 50 feet by 26 feet and four inches and weighs 90 tons. The tunnel from the dam to the powerhouse penstocks is built in two sections. One tunnel extends from the intake to an open canal which leads about 2,900 feet to the portal of the other tunnel section. Total length of the tunnel, including the open conduit, is 5.33 miles. It is 19 feet in diameter across its inner dimension. The tunnel ends at a point in the canyon wall above the powerhouse. Four penstocks each nine feet in diameter and 1,382 feet long, carry the water down to the powerhouse.

The powerhouse is of reinforced concrete and structural steel, 264 feet long and 90 feet wide. The generator room is 75 feet high and is provided with two 100-ton cranes.

The powerhouse is a four-unit plant



Interior of the Pit 5 Powerhouse showing modern equipment.

with generators rated at 40,000 kva., driven by four 50,000 horsepower 300 RPM Francis-type vertical turbines. These turbines are designed for a flow of 825 cfs., 587 feet effective head and 630 feet static head.

#### POWERFUL TURBINES

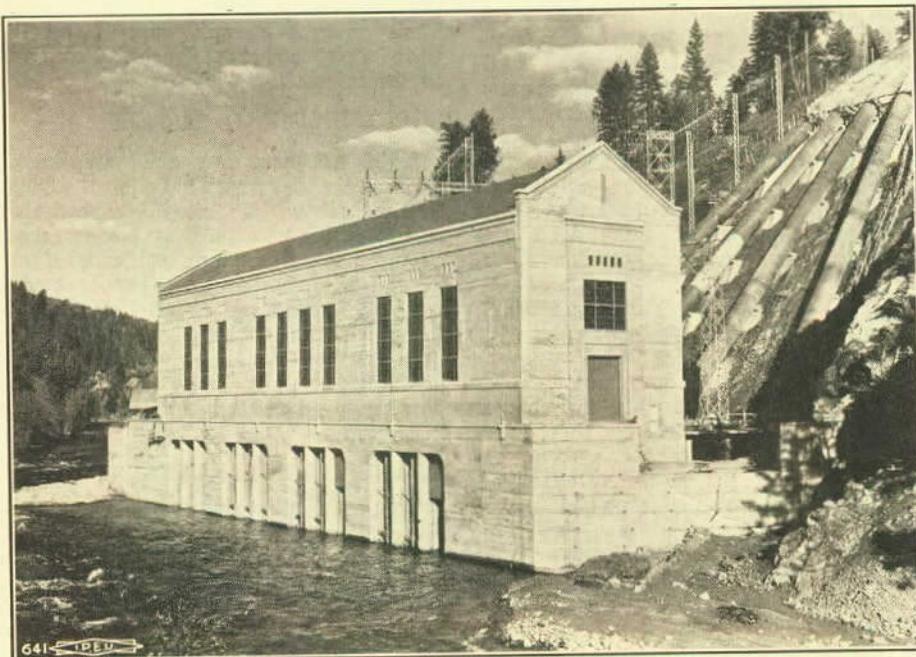
The turbines will generate almost sufficient power to load one 220-kv transmission line. To avoid making it necessary to run the entire output of the station into one line or making it necessary to parallel the two lines at this point in order to divide the output, the four units in the station were split into two groups. These two groups are electrically separated from each other, permitting one group of two generators to feed into one transmission line and the other group of two generators to feed into the other line.

Each group of two generators is supplied with one bank of step-up transformers of 81,000 kva capacity, transforming the generator voltage of 11,500 volts to 220-kv for transmission.

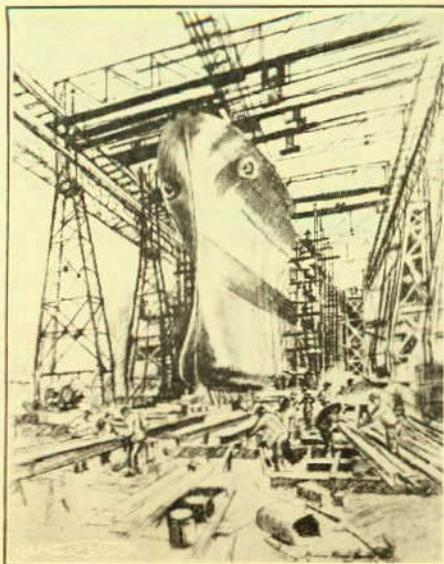
Transmission of pit 5 power from the plant is provided by two new 220-kv circuits on wooden poles for a distance of about 15 miles to a connection with the two 220-kv lines from pit 1 and pit 3 powerhouses. From this point the latter lines are used for 176 miles through Shasta substation to Vacca-Dixon substation below Sacramento, then over an existing circuit to Contra Costa substation and on to Mocho Junction, 48.6 miles, thence over an existing circuit to Newark substation, a total distance of 257 miles. From Newark the power is fed into a common pool and distributed to the various regions of use.

We are all fighting to make the kind of a world that we should like. Others will fight and die to make a different world with equal sincerity and belief.

The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.



Pit 5 Powerhouse in the big bend district of the Pit River—part of the largest hydroelectric plant in California.



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

## A BATTLESHIP IN THE WAYS

*Editor's Note: Marius Hansome has contributed several times to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. He is a specialist in worker's education. At present he is director of education, the City of Arts, New York City.*

*To our knowledge this is the first published effort to appraise objectively life in a "war plant town." We are publishing this for its intrinsic interest, leaving responsibility for all statements to Dr. Hansome.*

*Dr. Hansome wishes to acknowledge his appreciation for help to Julia H. Jablonski, R. N., Directress of Public Health Nurses at Vanport.*

As one crosses the Columbia River on the interstate bridge from Vancouver, Washington, toward Portland, Oregon, the tall poles of the Oregonian's radio transmitting station, and a series of towering water cisterns catches one's attention. Church spires are conspicuously absent. Down there on the right in a partly reclaimed swampy, muddy, cow-pasture—one square mile in area—lies a flat, seemingly sprawling city with some 40,000 inhabitants. This is the densely peopled Vanport City, a government housing project built in the backyard of staid, complacent, self-centered old Portland. Vanport is the second largest city in the web-foot state. It is a war city built under contract with the Federal Public Housing Authority by Edgar F. Kaiser, wizard son of the great Kaiser of shipbuilding fame. The shipbuilding industry in the Columbia Basin necessitated immediate provision for housing the thousands of workers who could find no shelter in the almost exclusively residential Portland.

## WHY VANPORT?

The writer does not know just what led to the selection of the particular site of Vanport which is so low that when the rain falls—rain, not mere mist from the Pacific—the grounds are muddy and pools of water cover many surfaces. That brings

# Human Aspects of Vanport City

By MARIUS HANSOME, Ph.D., Director of Education, The City of Arts, New York City

## War plant city surveyed by expert observer for Electrical Workers Journal

to mind the curious fact that the founders of so many of our historical, cooperative colonies have become notorious in selecting poor locations and infertile soils. In the case of Vanport, the nearness to the Vancouver shipyards doubtlessly played a part in the choice of a site.

Despite the swampy and moist condition, and the fluidity of the polyglot population, Vanport is remarkably tidy in appearance. The grounds and streets are kept clean largely by women functioning as street-sweepers. Six hundred persons, janitors, stokers, sweepers, etc., are needed to keep the place clean and heated. Milk bottles, dust mops, rags, and ash cans are kept out of sight. During a week's observation in Vanport I failed to see a single woman shake a dust mop from a second-story window.

## HOUSING

There are nearly 10,000 family apartments in Vanport; and 393 bachelor apartments. Most of the housing units contain 14 apartments each. An apartment consists of two rooms, a bath, two closets, and a built-in kitchen arrangement in one corner of the sitting room. All housing units are but two stories high; they are centrally heated and each has a commodious utility room. Other public buildings are: five grade schools, six nursery schools, one public library, an administrative building, a cinema, general store building, a fire department, a police station, a public health center, a hospital, cafeterias and restaurants, and several other public service buildings. All of the residential dwellings are wooden structures.

Space, time, work, sleep, personnel, and relation are the dominant categories of meaningfulness at Vanport.

Vanport is not, as sometimes claimed, an average American town. For example, there are no church buildings, there is no daily paper, no telephone system, no street lights, no jail, no school paper, no swimming pool, no saloons, no bowling alley, no night clubs, few trees, few dogs (license fee \$2.50), no elected mayor, only one cinema with a seating capacity of 750, no town hall, no labor temple, no co-op and no adult education forum.

Vanport is consequently a somewhat unusual town. For example, several Negro women are on the school staff, several

colored public health nurses attend white patients as well as colored. Only one white woman, thus far, refused to be attended by the colored public health nurses. Juvenile delinquency is lower than in most towns of similar size. Drunken brawls and fights are less frequent than in any comparable situation. One-third of the denizens are always asleep. Many children whose sleep is interrupted at home must be put to sleep in school. One may, on wandering through the long corridors of the schools, see youngsters of all ages taking a nap on cots or on the desks. The rule prevails "Never waken a sleeping person."

Externally the town is not noisy. I inquired of a number of day-sleepers if the quality of sleep was what could be desired. "I don't mind children playing outside, nor even a low-tuned radio, but what gets me irritated is somebody tramping overhead—women and children in wooden shoes. Rooms should be sound proof." This was the consensus of a group of men waiting for the bus to take them on the swing shift. (In the far West, children and youth wear wooden shoes. This footgear has been found very practical in a moist climate though it has increased the volume of noise in schools and in homes.)

One afternoon I asked a group of upper grade children lolling about in the social hall what could be done to help solve the problem of getting sufficient sleep? Their prompt answer was: "Zone the town into three zones; for day, swing and graveyard shifts."

## SERIOUS CITY

I did not hear any child singing or whistling or any youth mooning the latest sentimental twaddle from Hollywood, that is, not on the streets. Only on the school grounds was there any evidence of exuberance and laughing. The people seemed to be geared to work, eat, and sleep. Their faces are firm, set, and grave. They are in a routine, but, knowing the purpose behind their daily task, and seeing the floating products of the process, they keep going.

## GRANDMAS IN SLACKS

Vanport is a working-class town. People dress up only for church meetings, for dances, and trips to Portland. Nearly all of the women wear slacks. Mother, daughter, and even grandma strides forth in blue denim slacks or overalls as ship-builderettes.

No "legs" on exhibition in Vanport, only slacks. On a sunshiny afternoon

younger women in colorful slacks and shirts, with multicolored turbans binding their coiffures appeared at the shopping center. I walked behind many women welders wearing stiff leather breeches, helmet and goggles, and holding a tiny lunch pail in the right hand. They wore low-heeled shoes and many walked along as if with newly acquired athletic control of the body. I asked a little girl how she liked to look at grandma in overalls. "I think she looks a fright, but grandma has some nice dresses in her hope chest that she will wear as soon as the war is over," she assured me.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

Families from every state in the union including the territories, also from Havana and Malay, converge in Vanport.

It was extremely difficult to get adequate statistics. None had been published thus far, and there was an evident reluctance on the part of the official personnel to commit itself definitely on some matters. For example, on the statistics of the reasons for the extraordinary turnover, the buck was designedly passed by three or four separate agencies. Two exceptions, however, must be noted, namely, the county health officer, Dr. F. Sydney Hansen, and the Multnomah county sheriff, Martin Pratt, captain of the Vanport police. The figures following are approximations pieced together from various interviews:

There are nearly 10,000 families in Vanport. Three and two-tenths per cent is the ratio of members in the family. The order of the states from which the population hail is: Oregon, Minnesota, Texas, Washington, Oklahoma, Idaho, etc. Probably one-third of the families are web-footers. Forty-nine per cent of the population are male, 51 per cent female. Ninety-three per cent are white, 6.7 per cent Negro, and 3 per cent miscellaneous. Four-fifths are married. Nine out of 10 wives accompanied their husbands. The weekly income ranged from \$53 to \$75. The average hourly income was \$1.22. The average length of residence is between five and six months. Forty-seven per cent of the families who have lived at Vanport have checked out.

#### HUMANITY UPROOTED

That a house is not necessarily a home is a profound sociological truth; neither is a city *sui generis* a community. But, home building is facilitated by adequate housing. In talking with a number of the inhabitants out there in Vanport, one becomes impressed with the role of physical conveniences that some people demand as a pre-condition to the organization of a frame of mind in which neighborliness and fellowship may take root. Though many of the inhabitants, such as the so-called "Okies" and "Arkies" have never had as good housing as Vanport offers, others found the space cramped, and many families check out ostensibly because of dissatisfaction with the dwellings. Of course, the reason given may not at all be the cause for leaving. Indeed, half of those who checked out declined to give any reason.

Imagine 40,000 people uprooted, the family pattern disorganized, with loved ones at war, estranged from old familiar ties, scenes and friendships and relatives, with one's keep-sakes and treasures in storage, or left uninsured with neighbors, suddenly placed among utter strangers on the backporch of Portlanders who are somewhat exclusive, suspicious, distant and rather cold toward any one who is not streamlined with the native mist and mix. Old Portlanders refer to the workers in the shipyards as the "riff-raff" of the country. Negroes are especially unwelcome in the far west. The attitude toward any form of organized labor has always been notoriously hostile on the entire Pacific Coast, more so in California as the history of the IWW reminds us.

The shipyards and other defense industries made possible by the Bonneville Power Project have brought some 200,000 more persons into the Portland area. This means a huge payroll goes to town. Yet, President Roosevelt who has done so much to electrify our country is cordially "hated" by the old Portlanders. Strange attitude this, toward a benefactor!

There was no data available regarding the previous occupational status of the Vanportites. Many were little farmers and lower middle-class folk. The motives which impelled them to go west vary. Motives of individuals are hardly get-at-able. Some came to take advantage of the chance to salt down a few shekels. But the philosophy which overhangs Vanport is unmistakably: "Work for the day of victory!" The last loan went over the top, the quota being \$175,000. The school children alone were responsible for more than \$20,000 in bonds and war stamps.

#### GETTING ON TOGETHER

Vanport is the largest Federal housing project and it is only 16 months since the first family moved in. Hence patience and duration must be heeded while watching this interesting experiment in human relations unfold. The difficulties are many and not the least is the fact the popula-

tion is stymied in part for lack of a daily newspaper on the spot. Free communication is crucial to the development of community. Communication is the key-stone of the arch of solidarity. Also, Vanport needs, in its personnel, a larger group of highly skilled and matured sociologists with a varied background of experience in the social movements emanating from the masses. The various Federal housing projects are probably overweighted with real estate clerks.

Those families who were habituated to apartment-house-living made adjustments quickly. Others needed more elbow room. A "hillbilly" family came to the central office requesting that the toilet bowl be moved outside, some 10 yards from the house, as was customary in the parts from which the family came. Many of those mountaineer women did not know how to operate the electric stove and oven, and the electric washing machine was a baffling mystery. Thousands of women were unused to cooking on a two-plate electric stove with a detached oven 10x10x7 inches. When Thanksgiving rolled around, the women faced an impasse in culinary management. How to get a 13-pound turkey into the little oven, that was some problem!

The project services department was called upon to solve the problem. Mrs. Steinmetz had to do some quick thinking so as to avert a threatening exodus of women. An expert in roasting was called in to demonstrate that a 10-pound turkey could be manipulated a la Procrustes and slipped into the oven. A sample of such a roasted bird was put on display in the central butcher shop. It was also suggested that one might cut up the parts of a turkey and proceed to roast the parts but the customary stuffings and fixings denied such a barbaric procedure. The butchers were well nigh frustrated in their attempt to locate a sufficient supply of 10-pound turkeys.

A bulletin was posted with the announcement: "You can bake your favorite cookies and cake in the big electric oven

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STATELY CITY OF PORTLAND ACROSS THE RIVER FROM VANPORT

# TVA Seen as Pattern For WORLD Development

UNDER the title, "The TVA, Lessons for International Application," the International Labor Office, Montreal, discusses the worldwide significance of the American public power development. The study is by Herman Finer. The 289-page volume is an effort to give a factual, objective study of the TVA in all its aspects.

The author remarks that "the idea of a 'Tennessee Valley Authority' on an international scale has spread widely. The term is now so commonly used that it has acquired a meaning of its own, independent of the experiment from which it took its name. The TVA, after its first 10 years, came to be looked upon both as a model and as a preliminary to wider developments elsewhere."

The author goes on to say: "It has already been pointed out that consideration of the problems that peace may be expected to bring has spread the idea that there should be many 'TVA's' in lands of undeveloped economy, aided where necessary by an international body. It is important to know, then, what the TVA is and what it has accomplished and what its problems and difficulties have been; and to consider under what conditions and by what adaptation its experience may be applicable elsewhere, particularly in an international setting."

## TVA AROUND THE WORLD

Readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL are familiar with the TVA in all its aspects on the domestic side. Our readers are probably not so well acquainted with the enthusiastic response to the TVA idea in other countries of the world.

This volume is many-sided. It describes forcibly the proper use of the land, the

I.L.O. presents estimate of great American plan. "Lessons for International Application"

advancement of economic opportunity, the people's social well-being, the corporate agency and its methods of operation, management and personnel. Federal controls and state relationships, the employee relationship policy and labor, employee welfare services, the financing of TVA activities, indices of progress and the problem of an international TVA.

One of the chapters in this volume that will interest Electrical Workers is "The Employee Relationship Policy and Labor." The author has the following to say about the employee relationships of TVA:

"Joint cooperative committees are to be set up representing the authority and the employees at convenient points in the valley to consider the matters enumerated in the concluding statement of the employee relationship policy, and conclusions reached by unanimous decision will be referred for action to the appropriate officers of either or both parties. A joint valley-wide cooperative conference will meet at least twice a year to review the conclusions reached and action taken by these committees, and in general to promote discussion and action on the subject matter indicated. A central joint council on apprenticeship is provided for, to lay down minimum standards conforming to the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship or subject to its approval. A set of supplementary schedules on hours of service, holidays, days of rest, overtime and call work, and other

matters is appended to the agreement, covering a large number of points which often give rise to bad temper and disturbing disputes.

## KEY TO GOOD MORALE

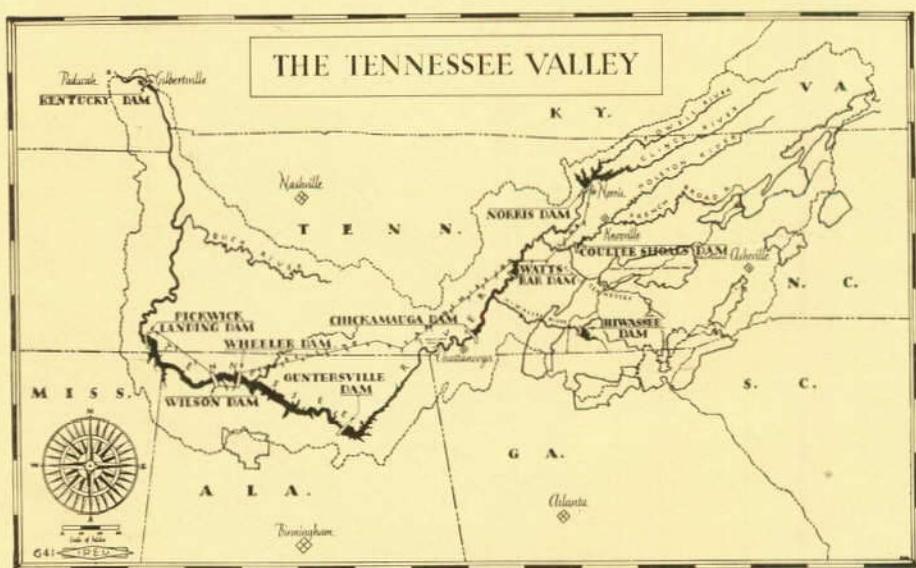
"Thus the TVA, working on the assumption that the skill of the workers will be fully enlisted only when there are institutional mechanisms through which they can appreciate that they are fairly treated, and that this is the key to good morale, has successfully operated its system of collective bargaining, unshaken by the pessimistic theories of doubters. A tribute to the success of this policy was paid by President Roosevelt at the dedication of Chickamauga Dam on Labor Day, 1940, in the following words: 'This dam, all the dams built in this short space of years, stands as a monument to a productive partnership between management and labor, between citizens of all kinds working together in the public weal. Collective bargaining and efficiency have proceeded hand in hand . . . .'"

The last chapter of the book is a discussion as to how other nations might utilize the TVA pattern within their own boundaries. The author concludes with the following:

"The TVA's significance is more than the specific services it has rendered; its psychological, economic and social impact amounts to something more than the sum of its several purposes. The various world economic and social services are intimately related. International lending policies, properly applied, would have a significance greater than any particular financial and economic services that they rendered. They could aid in the building and expansion of a more unified and better balanced world economy."

In signing a labor contract with organized employees, the TVA was again taking a very advanced position, although not an unprecedented one. During the first World War the U. S. Shipping Board and the U. S. Railroad Administration operated under contractual relations with unions of their employees, and more recently the Inland Waterways Corporation, the Panama Canal, the National Labor Relations Board, and other government agencies have done likewise. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has attempted to prove that, in the municipal field at least, such contracts are invalid. But their analysis seems to be pointed to closed shop provisions, rather than at the contracts themselves. There is no conceivable legal objection to the kind of contract the TVA signed on August 6, 1940, and its significance in establishing "a definite concept of management's responsibility to labor and labor's obligation to management" is very great.

In dealing with its employees the TVA has had its share of the problems created by rival employee representation. The employee relationship policy left the matter of bargaining units wide open by providing that "the majority of the em-



Courtesy TVA

(Continued on page 355)

*Editor's Note: Mr. Jandrey recently addressed the American Society for Public Administration on "Employee Relations in the Public Service." He answers critics of union policy in government.*

HERE is an ever increasing desire on the part of public employees to define and advance their status and to secure recognition of the importance of their role in a wartime democracy. The growth of unionism among public employees during the last 10 years has been significant. Reliable statistics obtained through a survey in 1939 showed that about 15 per cent of all public employees were members of union organizations. This same survey indicated that 34 per cent of Federal employees were union members, as of that date, and that union members constituted 13 per cent of the employees in state, county and city units. These percentages represent substantial increases over estimates of union membership made in the early thirties. A report submitted to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada in 1942, and prepared by the Committee on Employee Relations in the Public Service, showed that some 12 or more union agreements existed between employees and state, county, and city governments. This figure excludes agreements covering municipal utility services and agreements claimed by unaffiliated unions. The April, 1944, issue of *National Municipal Review* refers to a Labor Department study reporting on 32 cities having contracts or working agreements with organizations of employees affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the CIO.

#### UNREALISTIC ATTITUDE

Despite this development of unionism in the public service much of the discussion concerning union relations in public employment has been unrealistic. Instead of recognizing that unions of public employees are increasing and that union agreements in public employment do exist, too many public administrators are still inclined to propound theories as to why public employees should not or cannot organize, why they cannot bargain collectively with their public employers, and why the government cannot recognize unions of public employees or sign contracts with them. Statistics show not only that unionism among public employees is a fact but also that it is increasing. The record shows that public employees are bargaining collectively, that public managers are signing contracts with public-employee unions. No amount of theorizing can change those facts.

Those opposed to the recognition of unions of public employees, to collective bargaining relationships, and to signed agreements between managers and employee unions in the public service usually set forth two theories in support of their position, which can be stated as follows: first, that employees cannot strike against the government and therefore unionism in public employment is neither desirable nor permissible; and second, that collective bargaining as carried on in private

# TVA Official SPEAKS OUT For Union

By ARTHUR S. JANDREY, Assistant General Manager, TVA

**Public Managers are admonished that they must not attempt to thwart natural desire of public employees to function in groups**

industry, which includes the signing of contracts covering wages, hours, and working conditions, is not legal in public employment.

#### UNSOULD THEORY

In stating the first theory, the assumption is made that unions, closed-shop conditions, and strikes are synonymous. But even if the theory were sound, it is beside the point for practical purposes. Public employees have used the strike as a means of obtaining their demands, although employee unions themselves declare their abhorrence of the use of this method. In his book, "One Thousand Strikes of Government Employees," published in 1940, David Ziskind records that, where strikes against public employers have occurred, the persons responsible in the majority of cases were unorganized employees and not employees affiliated with labor unions. There appears to be no substantial evidence, therefore, on which to base the assertion that, because public employees are unionized, strikes against the government must necessarily follow. On the contrary, Mr. Ziskind points out

that the record of strikes in the public service supports the theory that strikes are less likely to occur if employees are organized into responsible unions.

#### CONFLICT WITH FACTS

The second declaration, that collective bargaining in the public service is not legal, is also misleading and in conflict with the facts. The term collective bargaining is used to describe a method or a process used by employees in dealing with management on matters affecting employees. It implies that the majority of an employee group organizes a union and selects representatives without interference from management; that the union is recognized by management as the exclusive representative of all employees in the unit to which negotiated conclusions will apply; that wages, hours, and general working conditions are appropriate subjects for negotiation and that negotiated conclusions are embodied in jointly agreed-upon declarations, understandings, or signed contracts or agreements. Faulty reasoning is employed by public administrators who argue that the utilization of the collective bargaining process in the public service is illegal because, in compliance with specific laws, public employers may not be able to commit the government to specific actions such as adherence to the "closed-shop" or "maintenance-of-membership" prin-

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WORKERS OF LOUDEN DAM, TVA

02  
TVA Photo

# Once WORKERS and FARMERS Were One

By F. SHAPLAND

## Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

F. Shapland ("Shappie") is a veteran Canadian member of the Brotherhood, now on the pension rolls. His chronicles of line work, logging and adventuring in the wilds are enjoyed each month by thousands of JOURNAL readers.

Through a great variety of scenes, peopled with characters deftly drawn, moves the central figure, TERENCE CASEY, a red-headed Irishman whose ability to make friends is only matched by his fistic prowess, demonstrated when the occasion dictates.

The author asserts that this hero does not represent himself, but an inseparable companion of his young manhood. However, many of the incidents are drawn from Shappie's own experience, and that of his many friends.

New readers may break in at any time and soon will feel well acquainted, as the "Chronicles" are a series of incidents rather than a tightly-drawn plot.

### THE PIONEERS

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,  
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe  
has broke:  
How jocund did they drive their team  
a-field!  
How bowed the wood beneath their  
sturdy stroke!

—GRAY.

THE day was very warm when Jules and Terry started out on their walk, but minus coats and vests, and with shirts open at the necks, they did not mind the

In pioneer days there was no gap between land and town, as Shappie's pastoral descriptions show

heat. They crossed a long bridge over the river. Terry looked down at it and said. "We might coax some good fish out of that river, Jules."

"Excuse me, Meester Casee, but w'en we is work 10 hour in de hot sun we is mak' not for to member dose feesh, bah gar!"

"G'wan Jules, ye're gettin' soft."

### THROUGH THE YEARS

They noted the good farming land as they passed along. Here and there pine stump fences gave mute evidence of the thick-standing timber which once towered skyward from the now open fields. Trees were almost looked on as enemies by the early rugged settlers. Their keen-biting axes brought down the first ones with a crashing thunderous roar, and out of them skillful axemen speedily constructed the massive log houses and barns, some of which remain today, which were to shelter them and their stock. Then followed the slow, toilsome work of clearing the land. The fallen trees were cut into lengths and hauled into great heaps by patient, powerful oxen, directed by voice alone. Day and night the fires, which consumed these heaps, were watched and

attended to until all that remained of the once proud, majestic monarchs of the forest were the sturdy stumps and little piles of ashes, to be mingled with the soil, or blown hither and thither by vagrant winds. Had these settlers been able to peer into the future they would have foreseen the time, when if a fraction of the timber which they so zealously destroyed had been preserved, it would have been worth more than the farms from which it had been shorn. Lastly the stumps were forced to release their octopus grip in the soil, by the crude but effectual machinery of the day, and were utilized as fences.

### A COUNTRY CHURCH

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a moulder heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

—GRAY.

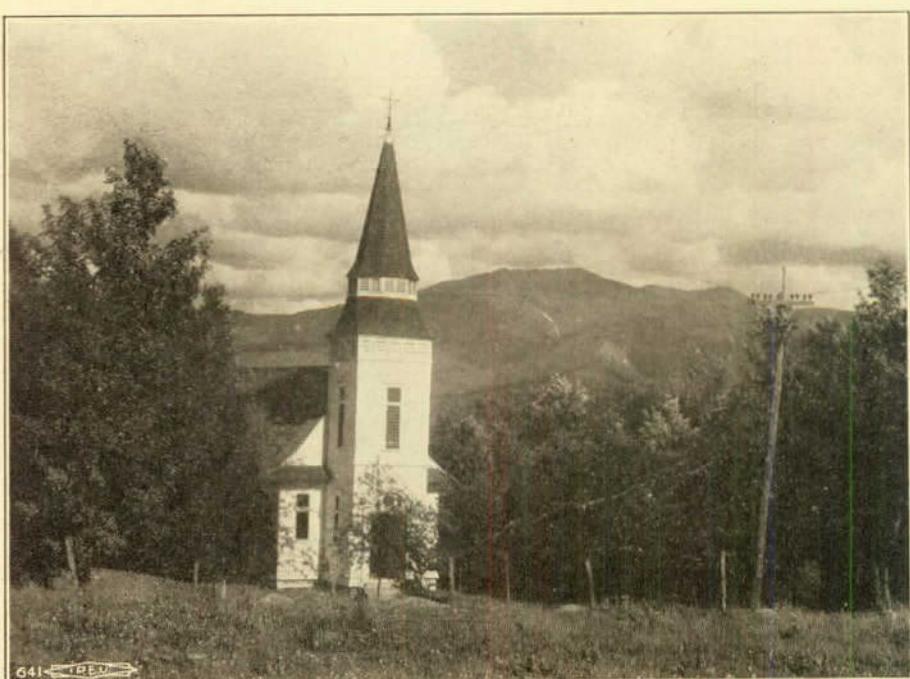
Trudging along the road Jules and Terry came to a long open shed, in which numerous teams and single horses were creating a dust, as they impatiently stamped their feet, switched their tails and strained at their tie ropes, striving to rid themselves of the tormenting flies which swarmed around them. Most of the teams were attached to that homely but useful farm vehicle, the democrat, but the single horses provided the motive power for the lighter and more fashionable buggy.

Just beyond stood a church, which bore that faint, undefinable touch of the Old Land—as if the better to preserve its peace and sanctity it stood back a little distance from the road. On either side, and at the rear of it, were wide-spreading elms shading the tombstones which marked the resting places of the dead. Among them, those of the pioneers, who through their long and arduous lives, had faithfully and patiently performed their allotted tasks, and then, their work done, had relaxed the gnarled hands, closed the tired old eyes, and were borne to their last resting place, and who can say that when the last trumpet shall sound, and time shall be no more, they will not hear a voice, saying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

### A PEACEFUL MOMENT

Through the open door of the church came the sound of softly blending voices singing an old familiar hymn and in a fleeting instant Terry was once more seated with Mickie in the family pew of friends in a church a thousand leagues away. He paused with bowed head until the singing ceased. Tactfully Jules had refrained from breaking in on his reverie and now they moved silently on. About a mile farther on a short road, branching off at right angles led directly into the siding where the five car loads of 40-foot cedar poles were standing. Jules sized up the situation, and said: "Dis fine place for pole yard. Dere is lots of room for to

(Continued on page 356)



LITTLE CHURCH IN WILD WOOD



G. X. BARKER  
Vice President, I. B. E. W.

**H**ISTORY is being made every day in the South—industrial history. That not all telephone companies are following the quasi-fascist labor policies of Bell Companies is illustrated by the progress made with the Peninsular Telephone Company, Tampa, Florida.

Relations between two Tampa, Florida locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Peninsular Telephone Company, one of America's biggest independent telephone systems, provide an outstanding example of how labor and management can achieve a higher degree of progress for both by "seeking the areas of agreement" in which to arrive at quick and just settlements of their differences.

Recent completion of a third contract between Locals B-108 and B-1285 and the company gives plant and traffic department employees of this Florida utility, coverage by one of the most comprehensive labor agreements in the United States telephone industry.

The new contract provides a general wage increase of five cents an hour and adjustments which brought even greater increases in some classifications. Wage rates in the third agreement are higher by an average of seven and one-half cents an hour than those provided in the first contract which became effective December 28, 1941.

#### OUTSTANDING TEAMWORK

A. E. Lipford, business manager for the two locals, and R. D. Benohr, chairman of the telephone section of Local Union B-108, and Mrs. Bernadean Klauser, president of Local Union B-1285, agree that management-employee teamwork has been attained to such a high degree as to be outstanding in the history of United States public utility labor relations.

Carl D. Brorein, energetic president and general manager of Peninsular's system which has its headquarters in

## Peninsular Telephone, Union BUILD Relations

### Outstanding company serving 22 Southern cities signs far-reaching agreement

Tampa and operates exchanges in 22 Florida cities, has publicly acknowledged that much of his company's success in maintaining efficient service despite severe war-born handicaps may be credited to fine employee morale stemming from the laudable spirit of cooperation and mutual respect existing between union and management.

"We are aware that cooperative and pleasant relationships between management and employees are more essential than ever before," Mr. Brorein said.

"The Peninsular Telephone Company has always felt a high degree of pride in the willingness of its employees to shoulder responsibility in meeting work obligations and serving the public in the best manner possible.

"We feel that the relationship exemplified in this agreement assures us of continued ability to perform the highest type of telephone service for the communities we serve."

The present agreement is a joint contract covering the traffic department through Local B-1285 whose membership includes more than 300 operators and the plant department's approximately 300 employees who are members of Local B-108.

Organization of employees was begun in August, 1941, by Vice President G. X. Barker and International Representative A. C. McGraner. Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Lipford, then international representative for the Brotherhood, were assigned to the case during the period of the National Labor Relations Board election preceding negotiations for the first contract.

#### THE FIRST CONTRACT

The first contract was successfully negotiated by Mrs. Parker and Mr. Lip-

ford, and the second by Mr. Lipford. The third agreement also was handled by Mr. Lipford, who in the meantime had become business manager for the Tampa locals, assisted by Mrs. Parker.

One of the biggest contributing factors to the friendly relations existing between the union and the company was the establishment of a labor-management committee, first of its kind in the Tampa territory, immediately after signing of the first contract.

In this committee the two local unions, represented by delegates from each city in which there is an exchange, meet with problems of company operations and management monthly to discuss mutual working conditions.

These meetings usually are presided over by Mr. Brorein, former vice president and member of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. A progressive middle-of-the-roader, Mr. Brorein shares the views of Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber, that the future of the free enterprise system depends upon establishing real, unreserved labor-management teamwork.

This attitude on the part of the Tampa utility executive who also is a director and past president of the United States Independent Telephone Association has made it possible for Peninsular employees to contribute substantially to the company's steady growth and excellent service record in the last three years.

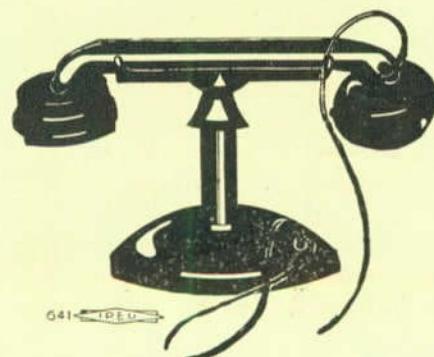
#### INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

The harmonious relations between Mr. Brorein and the offices and business manager of the Cigar City's two Brotherhood locals undeniably has had considerable influence for good so far as public acceptance of organized labor unions in Tampa is concerned.

No grievances are handled by the Peninsular labor-management committee. Grievances are handled through machinery prescribed in the contract which requires the company to announce its decision within five days after filing of a complaint. In no case has the five-day limit expired without a "yes" or "no" answer having been received from the company. In the opinion of local union officers, this policy of arriving at speedy settlement of grievances has done much to promote harmonious relations between the company and its personnel.

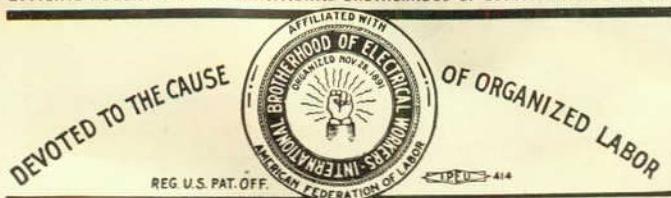
The I.B.E.W.-Peninsular maintenance of membership contract provides, among other things, for payroll deduction of dues on proper authorization by individual employees, release of employees for union duties, arbitration of grievances wher-

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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 9

**In Response to School** The response of the membership of

Electrical Workers to the electronics school is gratifying. Many unions already have sent in the names of applicants to attend this collegiate training course. Many more inquiries are pouring in to the International Office asking about this detail and that. It looks now as if the success of the school is assured.

One of the great traditions of the Brotherhood is educational. The apprenticeship training courses have had vitality in the organization for nearly a half-century. These are still forcibly pressed. Moreover, many of the larger unions have had, in one guise or another, post-graduate courses so that members could keep abreast of the changing electrical science.

Furthermore, our members manifest a vital interest in all technical problems through the JOURNAL. One of the most popular departments in the publication is that entitled "Can You Do It?"

Skill is a basic and fundamental asset of the organization. It might be called the capital of the union man. With it he is supreme. With it he has something to bargain with. Without it he is merely an appendage to a machine. The electronics school was established to meet a great need and to serve a great industry. The need arose out of the rapid development of electronic devices.

It is no fault of the organization that our people are not skilled to handle electronics machines. No one else is, not even the staffs of the great manufacturing concerns which manufacture such machines. We would only be at fault as an organization if we failed to meet the need and sat awkwardly in our chairs and did not school ourselves in the principles of the great science.

Finally, there is a close line of relationship between education and democracy. Nations that are illiterate cannot have democracy, and they don't have it. Through education a man realizes his highest potentialities, widens and makes more useful his native talents. Democracy may be said to rest upon a popular system of education.

A Union School for Electronics Workers Intelligence and the long view

are exhibited in the decision of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers' Union to educate its members in the newer branch of applied electrical science known as electronics. The idea is that many an old-line electrician is quite without the skills which new appliances require. The electrical union has arranged, therefore, with the engineering college of Marquette University for a series of courses in which union members can be brought up to date in their knowledge and then turned loose among their colleagues back home to instruct them in turn.

This is a far cry from the restrictive tactics with which the unions—including the Electrical Workers' union—have sometimes greeted new industries and improved techniques. Union carpenters have generally refused to handle prefabricated housing. Union plumbers sometimes will not use pipe already threaded, insisting on the right to cut such threads off and apply threading on the job. In Chicago window fixtures must be painted not at the factory but on the job. Painters rather generally resist the use of the spray gun, wishing to stick to the old-fashioned and time-consuming brush.

In many instances the idea of these restrictions is to keep up working hours. Carpenters are against prefabricated housing because one of its advantages is a saving in labor costs. It is not quite the same thing when the electrical union decides to learn the techniques of what amounts in some ways to a new industry; for the new industry does not promise to reduce jobs but to increase them.

Nevertheless, in this instance the electrical union lives fully up to the highest theoretical claim of unionism—that it improves the quality of the labor available to the employer. The fact that the A. F. of L. electrical union faces strong and imaginative competition from CIO unions may have had something to do with the organization of the A. F. of L. school. Whatever the motives, the result is good, and the electrical union's school will be among those items which an observant public will chalk up on the credit side of big-time unionism.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

**Civilians and Soldiers**

There is still indication that certain unscrupulous forces in the nation are trying to widen the gap between civilians and soldiers. They play upon the cupidity of the soldier and try to make him believe he is being ill-treated by the nation, while mechanics in essential war work are growing rich. This is an inaccurate statement. The soldier is not mistreated by his nation either sentimentally or economically.

Leo Cherne in his notable book, "The Rest of Your Life," analyzed the so-called wages of the soldier as follows:

"Only with the peace will he suddenly realize that Army pay provided a security that no longer exists for him. Congressman Patman, assisted by the War and Navy departments and the Veterans' Administration, estimated that the lowest-paid Army private received the equivalent of \$1,700 a year as follows:

"Soldier's cash income at \$50 a month, \$600; food, figured at \$1.50 a day, \$574.50; barrack shelter (\$10 monthly), \$120; equipment and replacement, \$170; medical, dental, and hospital care, \$100; saved on life insurance, \$63.40; saved on cigarettes, \$10.95; saved on laundry, \$32.50; saved on postage and barber charges, \$28.65.

"He'll look back with nostalgia at the seven cents he paid for American cigarettes overseas. He'll recall the protection he received against civil liabilities such as income tax, lawsuits, insurance-premium payments, installments on the mortgage. Now they will be doubly annoying since they were suspended only until six months after the war and the indebtedness will have accumulated."

**Death by War and by Work** *The Commonwealth*, a weekly publication with a liberal outlook, says some important things in an article by George L. Quilici. This article does not try to widen the gap between civilians and soldiers, but tries to get soldiers to understand that industry has its hazards as well as the battlefields. Mr. Quilici says to a serviceman:

"You probably do not know that for our first two war years, 102,000 men and women were killed on war production, over 350,000 were permanently blinded or crippled and 9,500,000 suffered injury in industrial accidents. These figures are several times those of all our casualties on all war fronts. Will you grant that the man who has lost his limbs or his sight in building the ship upon which you serve has also done his full duty to our country?

"Does it occur to you that the Army and Navy are made up of the workers of America and of their brothers and sons? They are labor!"

**Political Government** When politicians adjourned Congress and went out to campaign, they were following not necessarily the good of the nation but their own private enterprise, namely, to get reelected or to get friends reelected. Luckily not all members of the Congress shared in this impulse to shut up shop and go out and prosecute the narrow business of the Congress itself.

Now the Congress has re-convened rightly in order to face the momentous problems of the transition from war to peace. This should be the major and first business of the Congress until that great

adjustment is made. It looks certain now that the German war may end at any time. Up to now the United States was not prepared to meet the problems of adjustment incident to making the peace. At the close of the first World War nothing was done and near chaos resulted. This should not happen again.

The first primary problem is to discover a just and orderly way of taking surplus materials and putting them back on the market.

The second great problem is to dispose of, in the interest of the country itself, the surplus facilities that have been created to prosecute the war.

The third great problem is to allocate properly what raw materials there are to manufacture so that plants can reopen on a peacetime basis.

The fourth great problem is to see that the basic plants are re-tooled properly for peacetime production.

The fifth great problem is to see to it that neither soldiers nor civilians are dumped on the market without some orderly plan for their reemployment.

Some spade work has been done in all these directions. This work needs coordination and no one agency has been set up by the Congress for this coordination. This should be done. All of this is largely a technical job and cannot be done by playing politics. Americans should demand that the Congress stay in Washington and solve these important problems adequately so that we will swing upward to renewed prosperity and not downward to a depression.

**Value of Research** The Pennsylvania Railroad has made a note on the importance of research to railroading. That can adequately be applied on the same plane to research in the operation of trade unions:

"Progress in the art of railroad transportation, throughout the development of the industry, has been inspired by the fruits of research.

"To railroad men, research means the organized, scientific endeavor constantly to invent better equipment, facilities and methods of operation and to improve those already in use. Railroads conduct research, individually, as separate companies; collectively, through the Association of American Railroads; and cooperatively, with equipment manufacturing companies in all fields.

"Research is animated by constructive imagination, enterprise and vision. Railroad managements never rest content with facilities and methods merely because they work; not even because they work well. Management feels that its obligation is to find something, whenever possible, that works still better—to keep the art in constant progress, so as to increase continuously the utility, convenience, attractiveness, economy and safety of railroad service."



# Woman's Work



IPEU 414

HOW often have you heard a person say, about someone you both knew, "She's not pretty but she has so much charm." I'll wager to say, a great many times. Just what is charm? The dictionary describes it as "an irresistible power to please and attract." Sir James Barrie once defined it thus: Charm—"If you have it, you don't need to have anything else. If you haven't it, it doesn't matter what else you have." It's an indefinable something that comes from within and draws people to you.

There are some of us who have a great deal of charm and others of us who have precious little. I thought this month we'd devote our page to some of the rules for becoming "a woman of charm."

Well first of all, let me say that charm can belong to anybody—young, old, rich or poor, beautiful or homely. Charm is a quality that anyone at all may possess if only the will to possess it is there.

Others will differ with me, but I think the very basic principle of charm begins with kindness. The kind person, the considerate person, the person who is tactful, is almost always a charming person. So kindness, thoughtfulness and consideration for others are the most important goals to aim for in developing your own personal charm.

## POWER OF A SMILE

The very next basic principle to be developed and adhered to—is the principle of appearing alive—of being interested, really interested, in things and people around you and in life in general. The tired, listless, woman who can't be bothered, who seems bored with every conversation, is certainly far from charming—so do be interested and alive. And here—a very important thing—remember to smile and to laugh. This world is rather a sad old place just now, so please don't contribute any long faces to it but put as much happiness and good humor into it as you can. Laughter and good spirits are catching and will pay high dividends if you will cultivate them. And you plain girls—a ready smile is your salvation. A wise man once said "A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one."

Now this brings us to the health factor. To be an alive, interested person, one who feels like smiling and laughing, you must necessarily be a pretty healthy individual. Naturally if you are in ill health your physician should be consulted, but I believe that the foremost cause of sluggishness and tired feelings today are overweight, diet deficiencies and lack of exercise. If this is your case why not start

## A WOMAN OF CHARM

BY A WORKER'S WIFE



THE CHARMING WOMAN IS A SMILING ONE

today to attain the weight that is proper for you and streamline your figure by a sensible diet—nothing strenuous but by cutting down on the starches and sweets and eating the vitamin vegetables and fruits so beneficial to health and that do so much toward the improvement of skin and eyes and hair.

## TAKE A STREAMLINER TO CHARM

Get yourself a little book on diet—one that has the calorie value for all types of food in it. Determine what your correct weight should be. Then cut down on your calorie intake until you have reached that proper weight. Books such as I have described are available nationally. There is a very good one—very complete and yet no bigger than a five-cent pocket notebook—that would be fine to carry around in your purse. It is called "Pocket Guide for Calorie Counters" by Marion Brown—price 25 cents and Stubbs and Montgomery Inc., 540 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, are the publishers.

Don't forget about the exercise too. Many a figure doesn't need diet but just needs some sensible exercise to get it into "shape." Walk as much as you can, and morning and night and whenever you can in between, do some setting-up exercises, particularly stretching and bending. Make some of your lazy muscles do a little work and you'll soon note results in loss of that spare tire and in a general feeling of suppleness and alertness.

The next point to be considered on this charm angle is proper grooming. First let me give a point of advice—don't ever lament about the bad features you have—forget them and make the best of your

good points. If you forget the bad points and never mention them, others will too. Put a good value on yourself, play up your best features always and this with proper grooming and careful selection of clothes will make you an attractive looking person.

## ON CLEANLINESS

The very first principle of good grooming is, of course, cleanliness. Make it a point to be immaculately clean at all times. The daily bath is naturally a *must* but your cleanliness *must not* stop there. Hair should be kept clean and should be brushed daily. You'll soon note a change in its appearance if you brush faithfully. It will become shiny and silk-like and you'll discover lights in it that you never knew you had. Nails must be kept clean and filed and the cuticle pushed back. And don't forget the daily deodorant. There are many who feel that the use of such a protective is unnecessary but it is better to be safe than sorry.

We come to your clothes. Here again cleanliness is the byword. Make the dry-cleaners and your own wash basin your inseparable friends. Look your freshest and your best always and don't forget your accessories. White collars, gloves, hankies must be kept snowy white and for heaven's sake don't forget—straight stocking seams and no run-over heels.

The woman of charm knows the right and proper thing to do. Her manners are always good and she knows proper etiquette. Magazines, books, papers, are full of etiquette columns and notes on the right thing to do and the proper time and place. It is up to you as a woman of charm to be up on such things—to learn the proper thing and then *to do it*.

## THE VOICE

Voice plays a very important part in charm. It was the great Shakespeare who said (and I'm sure he was describing a charming person) "Her voice was ever soft and low, an excellent thing in woman." The shrill, loud, boisterous voice must necessarily be lacking in charm. Try to cultivate a clear but well-modulated tone. Speak distinctly but softly and develop expression. Try to use correct English. Watch your speaking habits and do all you can to improve them.

There you have the highlights to charm. I only wish we had more time for detail but you know as I do how limited is our space. Just remember that charm always pays. Work on the few pointers here given and remember the basis of the whole thing—kindness—"the kindest thing in the kindest way." Make this slogan yours and you'll soon find yourself turning into that lady you'd like to be—the woman of charm.



# Correspondence

I.P.E.U. 414



L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK,  
N. Y.  
from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

This is being written at the end of July and a hot dry spell is making all of us uncomfortable but in another five or six weeks, when this letter may appear in print, fall and cool weather will be close at hand, as will also the registration days to make us eligible to vote in November. Let it not be said that any union man failed to register, or in November failed to get out and vote because it involved minor hardships. It is not too early for locals everywhere to begin making plans to get out the vote and in that way, the positive way, defeat the purpose of those who through selfish motives and no thought of what democracy really means, emasculated the Soldiers Vote Bill.

It has been pleasurable reading recently to learn that the constituents of some of the worst reactionaries have not waited for the election to oust these parasites but have done so in the primary elections. "Cotton" Ed Smith was dumped last week and with the opposition of Willkie and Dewey it looks very good for the notorious "Ham" Fish, of New York State, to get his lumps. This in spite of the support of the regular Republican organization of his district. It is the first time, to the writer's knowledge, that Willkie and Dewey have seen eye-to-eye in this campaign.

Under date of July 27 the press received from the National Association of Manufacturers a 20-page study accompanied by charts for the purpose of proving that industry is making only small profits out of the war. Briefly the report indicates that approximately a profit of only two per cent is being made. They do this by basing the profits on the volume of business which makes it true. If this report were made on the basis of invested capital the profit would be nearer 40 per cent. How do you like that, you who have been denied an increase in wages that would enable you to only keep up with the cost of living? In comparing wage increases, in the same period of time, they forgot to mention that for the increased wage, labor was turning out two and one-half times as much material and paying billions in additional taxes.

We mention this so that you will be on your guard against voting for any individuals backed either directly or indirectly by the N. A. M. They have their tools in both major parties.

Space does not permit all we could and would like to say but here is another thought to keep in mind. Beardsley Ruml, author of the notorious "Ruml Plan" that so kindly refunded 75 per cent of 1943 taxes but which the working people are already paying back, making up the "big guys" refund, has proposed another plan which again helps the "big guy" by eliminating all corporation taxes which are to be made up by income taxes. Nothing was said about reducing the "nuisance taxes" that burden the working

*Editor:* Please publish the following contribution

## READ

- Labor wants no more Ruml plans says L. U. No. 3.
- A business manager practices what he preaches—L. U. No. 66.
- A progressive agreement, by L. U. No. 98.
- Advice on insurance policies, by L. U. No. 193.
- L. U. No. 323 makes a plea for cooperation.
- A vacation act, by L. U. No. 353.
- Apprentices, take note, by L. U. No. 611.
- Want a new job? by L. U. No. 677.
- Material for thought for union men, by L. U. No. 948.
- Hot weather does not stale the spirit of our forward-looking correspondents.

people in addition to the income tax which everyone earning over \$500 must pay.

See that your Congressman knows that labor wants no more Ruml plans with their camouflage. Let's have some tax laws that will really adjust the tax to the ability to pay.

Once and for all let us blast out these would-be Hitlers in the real American way by voting for men, not party, whenever election time comes around.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, Pres.

L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.

*Editor:* Everything seems to be very quiet along the Springfield front. So far in the last month we have not lost any of our boys to Uncle Sam, but quite a few of the boys expect to be called shortly. We still have plenty of men from out of town and our business manager, Lou Laliberte, seems to have everything under control. With the summer in full swing some of the boys are talking about another outdoor meeting like we had in August last year which seemed to go over with a bang. The hardest job will be to get a date for the affair, but with potatoes and tomatoes selling at such a high price and such a scarcity of vegetables we wonder how they are having so many outdoor meetings in the last month.

We will surely miss Charles Caffrey in this meeting, for Charlie was always ready to get the boys together and make arrangements for all our affairs, but Lou Laliberte, our business manager, who always worked on the different committees with Charles Caffrey surely will take care of everything. I always said one big gathering a year to bring the largest part of the membership together to form good fellowship is a wonderful help to any organization. So let's hope the committee will be successful in getting a good date in the next month for our get-together.

We have been having a hard job keeping

in contact with our boys who are in the service. The latest report we had from Charles Caffrey he was over in France living with some French family. He surely will be a man of all languages when he returns home.

No one has heard from Steve Swotchak and Harold Busha and Austin Donnellan in the Seabees for a long time. I received a card from Steve Swotchak from California about three months ago. Where he is now no one knows. Austin Donnellan is supposed to be up around Iceland and we have not heard from Phil Collins in some time. Phil used to have a letter in for every meeting, but they move places very fast these days and have not much time to write so all we can do is wish them good luck and good health and hope to see them all soon.

We can surely hasten their return more quickly by investing as much as we can in the Fifth War Loan to make sure it will go over the top and show our Brothers we are really behind them with all the help we can give.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 18,  
LOS ANGELES,  
CALIF.

*Editor:* It is now several months since a letter from Local B-18 appeared in the JOURNAL, and my excuse, as usual, is the rather weak one of being too busy with other local union matters. However, I am glad to report that we are continuing to make progress here on the coast, although nothing of a spectacular nature has occurred since our dispute last February with the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

The \$10.00 per month increase which our members obtained at that time has not been taken away from them, in spite of the determined effort of at least one commissioner to do just that. On July 1 our members employed in the harbor department received a similar \$10.00 increase, bringing them up to par, and we are now on an even keel, awaiting our next opportunity to again effectively insist that increases in cost of living in Los Angeles be fully reflected in increased wages for our members, the majority of whom are city employees.

Our dispute of last February terminated in a manner which has never been quite clear to any of us and which must be quite confusing to many members of other locals. The facts are these: After some 3,000 employees had been off work for 10 days, the Army moved in and took control of the department of water and power, at the same time appealing to employees to return to work. The Army proclamation plainly stated that "Operations by the War Department will continue until such time as the President of the United States determines that adjustment of existing controversies between management and labor are satisfactorily settled and the management relinquished to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, California."

Since a satisfactory settlement seemed to be guaranteed by no less an authority than the President of the United States himself, the employees willingly returned and within six days restored all services and repaired all damage done by the storm. Imagine their surprise then when at the end of this six-

day period the department was suddenly returned to municipal control without any settlement of any kind having been reached. For a few days it looked as if we would have to do it all over again without much chance that another storm would come along to help our cause. However, our stubborn Board of Water and Power Commissioners, which had consistently refused to negotiate openly with us, was not above negotiating secretly with our representatives and emissaries with the result that an agreement was reached without the necessity of resorting to another stoppage of work.

Under the terms of this agreement we were to receive a \$10.00 increase immediately, with another \$5.00 effective June 1 if a survey of Los Angeles living costs was found to justify the additional increase. The survey when made did not concern itself with living costs in Los Angeles, simply taking the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on that, but did result in a voluminous report which got itself all snarled up on the question of whether or not wage increases already granted were in violation of the board's own rule No. 6-A, which attempts to place department employees under the wage stabilization program to which they are otherwise in no way subject.

June 1 has come and gone; costs of living continue to soar in Los Angeles; and our board characteristically has set its face adamantly against any wage increases of any sort for anyone. This is a situation which we, being loyal American citizens, may have to tolerate for a few months pending some contemplated changes in the personnel of the board, rather than do anything that might impair the war effort; but we wish to serve notice that we will not continue indefinitely on a wage scale that leaves our members worse off at the end of each month than has ever before been the case.

In conclusion I also wish to make it clear that no criticism can at the present be directed against those in supervisory positions in the department of water and power. Management at all levels up to but not including the Board of Water and Power Commissioners has shown itself to be very cooperative and has demonstrated time and again that only the fact of a hostile politically-dominated board is preventing management from treating its employees with the consideration to which they are entitled.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 28,** *Editor:* Local Union No. B-28 has contributed to the war effort in many

ways and we are proud to mention that over 25 per cent of our members are serving in the armed forces of our country, in many parts of the world. When the boys have a furlough at home, one of the first places they visit is the local union business office. Their inquiries are many; they are interested in the doings of their fellow members, what the employment situation is, and what the postwar era will have to offer. Many interesting letters are received from these members and I wish it were possible to have them all published. The financial secretary tries to keep a current list of addresses of our service men and we urge all members of Local 28 and their families to write to our service men as often as possible.

There are still several hundred members of other local unions working in the jurisdiction of Local B-28, many of whom have been working here for several years. Some are leaving to work at Pasco, Wash., and Knoxville, Tenn. We want to take this opportunity to thank them for helping us to complete the many large construction projects in this territory.

The members are looking forward to at-

### ATTENTION, CORRESPONDENTS!

**DUE TO THE SCARCITY OF PAPER OF MAGAZINE TYPE, AND CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE WAR, THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL WILL RUN ONLY 32 PAGES FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER. IN ORDER TO MAKE THIS ADDITIONAL CUT OF EIGHT PAGES PER MONTH, A TOTAL OF 24 PAGES, FROM THE STANDARD JOURNAL, WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE SOME ADJUSTMENTS IN COPY. IN OCTOBER WE WILL OMIT THE "IN MEMORIAM" RESOLUTIONS; IN NOVEMBER WE WILL OMIT "CORRESPONDENCE" AND PUBLISH ONLY "IN MEMORIAMS." THIS PROGRAM IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.**

tending a picnic at Beyer's Grove on Sunday, July 30, 1944. Many of the old timers will be there and jobs will be reconstructed. Here's hoping the committee will be able to get an ample supply of suds.

Brother Campbell Carter has again been appointed chairman of the sick committee. He is one member who deserves a lot of credit for performing his duties. He was so anxious to continue on that job that he almost got sick himself thinking about it.

Bill Ebauer wants to organize a Foreman's Club now that he has graduated from shop steward. Does he expect the war to last forever? When work slows up, it will be hard for some of us to get the rusty tools out and oil them up.

James Eveson, Carl Reuter and Joe Peter-son have applied for withdrawal cards. They are now contractor's representatives and we wish them luck in their new endeavors.

This concludes my first attempt as press secretary and I would like for the members to mail me any news items that are of interest to the members of Local Union No. B-28.

KEN W. DAVIS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 40,** *Editor:* Our members have asked for an explanation of an item appearing

in a motion picture trade paper. It was merely an attempt to take over our work with the cooperation of certain uninformed salaried producer's students who presumed they could run rough-shod over us in the broadcast field as they have done in the motion picture studios. We have won this round. KHJ (Don Lee Broadcasting System) employs a large group of IBEW technicians under conditions which have encouraged amazing advances in television. When the movie folks wanted to test their experimental equipment our members called their attention to the clause in our agreement requiring the use of IBEW members. We feel quite sure that films for television will be developed and in fact our members have already made satisfactory progress in this field. We must contend that so long as our members hold the key positions in the broadcast industry we are going to do the work. To do otherwise would be to neglect the employment opportunity given the IBEW as far back as 1933. The AFL agreed that all broadcast work comes properly under the IBEW banner. The television broadcasters have no desire to repeat the jurisdictional confusion of the motion pictures, so have chosen to adhere strictly to our signed agreements.

On all sides we hear of courses being pro-

posed on television for adult education. This is a fine idea to familiarize the interested public with the principles so that they may give proper care to the intricate equipment they may one day possess. The courses review the principles of radio receivers and their circuits and the essentials of television receivers so far as they have been released to the public at this time. Dreamers foresee employment opportunities for hundreds of thousands and we hope for even more so long as it bears an IBEW label.

TED KIRKWOOD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 66,**  
HOUSTON,  
TEXAS

*Editor:* Right now, we in Texas are in a political turmoil, with Senator "Pappy" O'Daniel and his labor baiters holding the whip hand. Democracy and the rule of the majority, one of the basic principles of a free people, is about to take a licking here in the great State of Texas.

Organized labor went to sleep and failed to attend the precinct conventions, after being repeatedly warned to do so. As a result, a very small minority of Texas voters, composed of representatives of big business and their labor-hating stooges, grabbed control of the State Democratic Convention and ran rough-shod over all opposition. They selected a slate of so-called Democratic electors and instructed them to vote for someone else if President Roosevelt was renominated. The fact that Texas in 1940 gave President Roosevelt a bigger majority than any state in the union, and will probably give him a bigger majority this time, means nothing to them. It is clearly a plot to disfranchise nearly a million Texas voters who are supporters of the President. In Fascist countries, with their dictators, you are allowed to vote only "yes" for the dictator; here, they mean to let you vote for their electors who will vote not as the majority wants, but as their bosses say.

It is about time the people woke up to the fact that the electoral college can be manipulated by forces who want to rule this country at any cost. If we are to have a real democracy and let the majority rule, we should abolish the electoral college and elect the President by a popular vote.

The leaders of organized labor in Texas were the guests of the Army recently. They went to Camp Hood, Texas, and were soldiers for a day. It was not only a chance to observe army life, but a chance to get acquainted with our soldiers and combat some of the anti-labor propaganda they are being fed by our leading newspapers. Four of our officers, A. J. Bannon, business manager; B. B. Ryan, vice president; John Loveless, treasurer; and H. M. Olive, assistant general chairman, took advantage of the opportunity to get acquainted and tell the boys what organized labor means to them. Brother Bannon reported that the boys were evidently not falling for the "smear labor campaign," but the majority agreed with him that while they fought the enemy abroad, organized labor would fight the battle at home, so that when they came back victorious, it would be back to jobs paying enough to maintain a decent standard of living.

Brother Bannon, our business manager, dug his line tools out of the moth balls and left for Pasco, Washington, to work on the Dupont job. He has advocated for years that all business managers should spend one month of the year working with the tools. He feels that it not only gives them a chance to keep up with changes in our work, but keeps them closer to the men. In Pasco, he will meet quite a few of our members who have answered the call of President Brown to go to the Pasco job. Brother Fancy Kuykendall, one of our old timers, will probably not believe his eyes when Brother Bannon shows

up with his tools. At the end of 30 days, Brother Bannon will return, and Brother Steve Collins, our assistant business manager, will leave to spend his 30 days working with the tools.

Local Union B-66 lost two of its members, employees of the Houston Lighting and Power Company, recently by electrocution. Brother Hugo Springborn was electrocuted while working on a 2300-volt circuit, and Brother L. F. Scales, while working on a substation. Accidents like these bring home to us the realization of the dangerous nature of the work we do, and make us realize that we should work as safely as we can. As this is my first assignment since being appointed press secretary by President Baskin, I would like to invite any of our Brothers who visit Houston to come up and visit with us at our office on the fifth floor of the Milam Building, or to meet with us on the first and third Thursday of the month.

L. A. GALLOWAY, JR., P. S.

**L. U. NO. 80,** *Editor:* Our local profiteers have met with much opposition by organized

labor in this area and they can expect much more. Brother G. W. Johnson, secretary of the Association of Civic and Union Cost of Living Committees, aided by representatives of all organized labor, is in the midst of a great battle. Much effort is expended, much more than the individual realizes, to accomplish little. Only through whole-hearted cooperation and support can anything be accomplished toward victory in our war on the profiteers of a war-crowded populace. We need MORE CAPABLE AND COURAGEOUS FIGHTERS.

It is indeed gratifying to read of the action taken by our International Executive Council in concurring in the recommendation of President Brown and Secretary Bugnizet for establishing the electronics school. Brothers, this is a wonderful opportunity for some of our young membership and also for some of the old boys to keep in stride with the game.

Defeat surely has a pitiful effect on some men. Many of you who read this have, no doubt, noticed the remarks and deeds of a man defeated. Can anything be more deplorable and annoying to others in an organization? Please, let's all cooperate with those we have chosen as our leaders. They are willing, are you? Instead of adverse criticism and antagonism, why not offer help in an organized and constructive manner?

Brother E. M. Moore, our financial secretary, has been reported ill at his home. Hurry and get on the job because you are needed.

As food for thought: "There are those who live honestly and those who make a living by honesty."—Nadir.

That's all from the Lap-over.

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 98,** *Editor:* Local  
PHILADELPHIA, Union No. B-98,  
PA. after many months  
absence from the

columns of the JOURNAL, reports as follows:

We have had our election, and for the first time in our history the offices of president, vice president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and business manager were filled by acclamation, the successful candidates being: President, Joseph Hickey; vice president, James T. Rogan; financial secretary, Augustus Roth; recording secretary, Jack Ennis; treasurer, Walter Oswald; business manager, William C. Johnson.

The executive board comprises Joseph Harrison, Harry McClay, William Anderson, Harry Gabriel and George Acker, who also were the former board members.

So much for that.

Now to discuss that which is uppermost in the average member's thoughts—working opportunities. We are in need of linemen (utility and catenary), and marine electricians.

We have just successfully concluded an agreement with our employers which embodies a unique paragraph. This paragraph is an attempt to establish a vacation and unemployment relief fund for the electrical construction industry. As this paragraph now stands it reads:

"Each employer shall withhold from wages due and computed, in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (e) of this rule, the sum of ten cents (10c) for each hour of employment of a member of the local union in the classifications of journeymen, sub-foreman, small and large job foreman, general foreman, shop and maintenance man, and shall pay two times the amount of the sums thus withheld into the vacation and unemployment relief fund."

Our Labor Management Committee has also adopted the following set of rules which govern the plan, as follows:

"By virtue of the duties imposed on it by Article 1, Section 4 (c), of the agreement between the Electrical Constructors of Philadelphia and Local Union No. B-98, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, dated May 1, 1944, the Labor Management Committee do hereby direct the appointment of a board of trustees, of the vacation and unemployment relief fund, consisting of three members appointed by the Electrical Constructors of Philadelphia, and three members appointed by Local Union No. B-98.

The purpose of this board of trustees is to administer the vacation and unemployment relief fund, resulting from the requirements of Article III, Rule 4 (f) of the above mentioned agreement.

The Board of Trustees shall—

1. Elect its own officers and determine the frequency of its meetings.
2. Select a depository for the fund in an institution which can provide Federal Deposit Insurance for each account.
3. Open an account in the name of each Class A journeyman member of the local union and arrange for the opening of similar

accounts for each Class A journeyman member of the Brotherhood working in the jurisdiction.

4. Make appropriate arrangements with the depository that such accounts are subject to withdrawal only on voucher, duly issued by the board and signed by its representatives and the individual members of the union.

5. Establish suitable procedure for the making of deposits to the individual accounts, by each employer.

6. Establish suitable procedure for determining that such deposits are promptly made, and that proper deposit is made to the account of each member.

7. Establish suitable means for periodically informing the local union and the individual member of the status of his account.

8. Make arrangement with the depository that interest accruing to all of the accounts be credited to a separate account, in the name of the board of trustees; these funds to be used to defray the legitimate expenses of administration of the fund.

9. Determine the sum to be released to each member from his account for vacation purposes each year; this sum to be not less than the equivalent of one week's pay.

10. Keep themselves informed as to the conditions in the industry, which might warrant extending the vacation allowance to cover a period greater than one week.

11. Authorize the release of \$10.00 weekly, to any individual after four-weeks unemployment, to continue until the individual account is exhausted.

12. Follow the above principles without deviation, excepting as to details, with particular reference to the absolute segregation of each account in order that there may be no diversion of funds earned by an individual member, to any purpose other than his own use.

13. In the event of death of an individual member, pay the full amount on deposit to his personal representative immediately."

We of L. U. No. 98 hope to have the Wage Adjustment Board's approval in the near future so that we may at this time next year be enjoying a paid vacation.

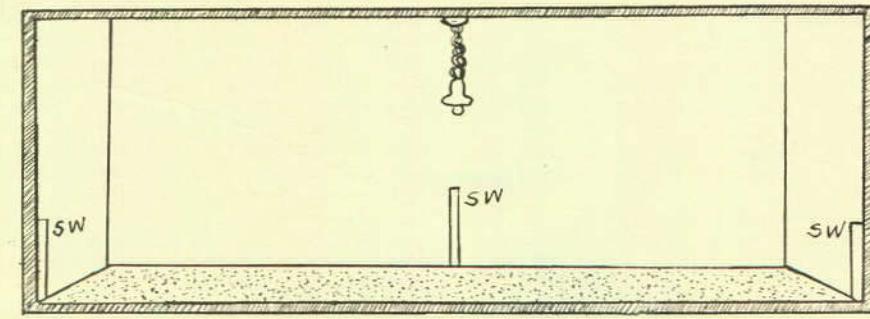
FRED GRAEFF, P. S.

## Can You Do It?

To date we haven't received any replies to Brother Nat Freedman of L. U. No. 3's problem that appeared in last month's JOURNAL, but we're sure that some enterprising Brother will help him out.

Meanwhile an old-timer from L. U. No. 200 of Anaconda, Montana, sent us this one which he says they thought "was a slicker some 35 years ago." Here is his problem:

There is a long hall with a center light controlled by three switches. Draw a wiring diagram showing how this light may be turned on or off at any one of the three switches.





## 100 Per Cent Victory For L. U. No. 38



This photograph shows the members of the maintenance crew of the Cleveland Pneumatic Aerol, Incorporated, with their foreman, Mr. Conklin. This group recently won an election for the I. B. E. W. at their plant and Local Union No. B-38, Cleveland, is bargaining agent for them. It was a 100 per cent victory. This is the second recent triumph for L. U. No. 38, since they also won bargaining rights for the maintenance electricians at the Cleveland Fisher Aircraft, Division No. 2.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON,

MASS.  
The writer was appointed press secretary for Local No. 103 at the regular meeting July 26, 1944, and, while the appointment did not come as a complete surprise, the responsibility of the office causes us to feel rather weak.

I suppose the first job to be completed is to make known the results of the biennial election held June 24, 1944. As usual, a goodly crowd was there. Many of our boys did not show up to vote, principally because they are fighting on the far-flung battle lines of the world.

We do hope that through the medium of the WORKER our members will learn who our new officers are for the next two years.

President, John Queeney — old-timer, though young in years, parliamentarian unexcelled—believes meetings should be run on 90 per cent common sense, 10 per cent *Roberts Rules*.

Vice president, John Gilmour—steady, well balanced, supporter of Jack Queeney.

Recording secretary, William F. Sheehan—long-time member who does a good job—teacher of “electricity” in the schools of Boston.

Financial secretary, William J. Doyle—at present the president of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L., great labor leader; and by the way, our prediction is that he will be reelected at the convention in August.

Treasurer, Frank L. Kelley—active in labor these 40 years; senior member of the I. B. E. W. Executive Council.

Business manager, Edward C. Carroll—30 years an officer in this local, knows his job and handles affairs of his office with dignity and firmness for the common good of all.

Business representative, Joseph A. Slattery—capable, genial and a tireless worker, with the local's interest always at heart.

Executive board, Joseph A. Slattery, William C. Horneman, Andy Jasse, Fred W. Sheehan, Joseph L. Murphy and John Deady.

Examining board, William Cronin, Wil-

liam Ralph, Edward E. McGrath, Robert F. Maguire and Keith Kimball.

State Electrical Workers' convention, John J. Regan, international vice president, and Frank L. Kelley.

State branch A. F. of L. convention, William J. Doyle, Joseph A. Slattery, John Queeney, William C. Horneman and Edward C. Carroll.

So completes my “report to the nation.” We hope that it will be received with the same spirit in which it is written, and that our efforts in the future will improve with age. All good wishes.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The war roars into a crescendo of fury, the members are deeply concerned with its progress and filled with anxiety for the safety of L. U. No. 124 men on the fighting fronts. Also, in the backs of their minds, there lurks the dread and uncertainty of living conditions in this country at the war's conclusion. Postwar planning has been vague and uncoordinated. Labor has worked out a program. Various civic bodies have debated tentative proposals. But no comprehensive plan has been adopted, or even agreed upon. The plunder-as-usual band that holds the nation's purse strings could, if it chose, initiate and execute a prosperity program; but it seems to be concerned only with the possibilities for profits and the subjugation of labor. Therefore the members view the future with many misgivings. Our local boys in the armed forces will be coming home and it is unthinkable that they look in vain for jobs. Unless new work to take the place of war industries is provided, the workers who have stayed at home must share the available jobs with the returning soldiers and sailors.

Many of our members have been casting about for a backlog to keep the home fires burning. Some of them, especially the older ones, have already established side lines to augment a possible vanishing pay-check. In this agricultural area, a farm seems to be the most popular venture. The “farms” range in size from Lawrence Hilles' 5-acre place

to “Dutch” Neubauer's 160-acre ranch. Some are nearby, like Roy Thomas's farm in Clay county; some are down in the Ozarks, like those of Emil Finger and Jimmy Hays. Leo Gross raises hay while Mont Silvey specializes in hogs. It's mostly a hobby with Mont, however. He continues to make the well known pipe-hickey bearing his name—the best hickey ever made for the electrical trade. K. L. Troutwine has branched out in a different direction and directly in line with our trade. He has a toy-model store and service station for electrical toy trains. “Trotty” says it is a wide open field for electricians as the Lionel Company lists only 65 such service stations in the whole United States. He thinks this would be an exceptional year for starting such an undertaking because there will be no new trains for the coming Xmas and people should be encouraged to get the toy trains out of the attic—and whose attic doesn't have at least one?—and have them repaired. It's a business that could be built up in any American community and provide fun for the youngsters and pork chops for some of the oldsters of the Brotherhood. Brother Troutwine will be glad to answer queries in regard to the business addressed to his shop at 3837 Summit Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

This organization's local paper, *Current News*, now appears on pages of the Kansas City Labor Bulletin, the A. F. of L. organ in this area. The bulletin reaches all members through a group subscription plan, and it was felt that *Current News* would have wider publicity among the membership by this means.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

*Editor:* Here is the latest news from Central Illinois. Our election is over and the following list is the result: President, Wilson Maxcey; vice president, Harry Castles; recording secretary, Howard Kuster; business manager and financial secretary, Thomas Wilman; treasurer, William C. Murphrey.

Nearly all of our members are working, about 25 per cent are still working in other jurisdictions and the balance are working in Springfield for local contractors or the Emerson Comstock Company, which has a job in our fair city.

The Sangamon Ordnance plant held an NLRB election and Local Union No. 193 won bargaining rights over all electrical employees. No agreement has been signed as yet but it looks as if there is a raise in sight.

We have lost three Brothers the last quarter and in nearly every case there was a mix-up when the time came to pay the insurance, due to loss of policy, beneficiary not properly identified, or wrong beneficiary due to marrying again. So dear Brothers, wherever you are PLEASE LOCATE AND CHECK YOUR POLICIES AND SEE THAT THEY ARE BROUGHT UP TO DATE AS TO PROPER BENEFICIARY, ETC. DO IT NOW. It takes a lot of letter writing and legal contacts to get the money, so if you want everything to be settled promptly do your part now and check your policies.

H. H. WEAVER, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Editor:* Well, Local No. B-212's annual picnic is now a matter of history. It was held on July 22, and all those who could and did attend certainly enjoyed themselves thoroughly. We had all the golden suds we wanted to drink and all the soft drinks and ice cream the kiddies wanted. One of the fine high lights of our picnic was the lucky break for us

that we could have some of our service men home on leave in time to enjoy our annual picnic. Here are the boys who were home and I hope I didn't miss anyone: Vernon Huber (George Huber's son) of the Navy, C. Edward Kenkel (son of Clem Kenkel) also of the Navy, and Richard Maley (son of "Chick" Maley) of the Marines, and House (nephew of Homer House) of the Navy. Glad you were able to be with us, fellows.

We did have a fine day for a picnic and it was a day all-in-all anyone could wish for. Only wish more of our boys could have been there.

Our sick list at this writing includes Charles Appel—still recovering from an appendicitis operation, and Harold "Rags" Bertke from an arm operation. John Neiberding is still under the weather, as is Sam Keller. Hope all the sick boys feel better soon. Keep up the good work and Carl Voellmecke also.

And now my personal thanks to all of you for your help in making my job as press secretary any success it may have been, because without your help I couldn't have had the news to write about. Give Victor Finauer, my successor, all the help all of you can. And so to the editor and everyone connected with the JOURNAL in Washington thanks and adios. Good luck to all. 212's news hound,

E. M SCHMITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 245,  
TOLEDO,  
OHIO**

*Editor:* By the time this is printed Toledoans will be firmly convinced

that summer is really here. A few real storms have added to the variety and broken the monotony and the sleep of many Lucas County folks. Local No. 245 is having a heat wave all its own and even the wordy exchanges between the members grow sulphurous.

Nip Wise did a neat bit of War Bond boosting with that photo in the Morning Times recently. The principals in the picture and write-up were both Edisonites and regular bond buyers. "Cheese cake" it may be but it does sell bonds and I'm for it.

Estes Halsey, son of Isiah Halsey, the pipe shop husky who used to crank our stem winding Model T's, is still in the Pacific. The plane carrier has a destination that is no secret, not even to the Japs. When the flat top crossed the equator, Estes met King Neptune and graduated from the polywogs to the veteran seamen's class. The exercises were tough and painful, too.

Orchids to Local No. 861 in Louisiana for the swell reception given Brother Marvin E. Williams now at Leesville, Louisiana. Marvin visited Local No. 861 and was entertained by the secretary, Cy Dugas. Williams was the secretary's house guest for a couple of days and enjoyed the good home-cooked food and a bed like eider down when compared to Uncle Sam's G. I. issue. "Swell people," says Marvin. Orchids to Local No. 861 and to Cy Dugas and his wife, and lots of good luck.

Bill Clark and Jerry Meyers are back on the smiley list again. Illness of the family has made both men eat in the nearby beanery and both are certain that no one can cook as good as friend wife. Now that the better half is back on the job, the front and center section of Bill and Jerry shows an improvement.

Many of our fellows are still sick and would appreciate a visit from the Brothers. A few cheery words now are better than flowers when a fellow can't smell them.

I wish the old fashioned chiviri was still in style. If it was the pipe shop gang could take a night out and help one fellow celebrate, or could they?



## All Out For Victory



Allen W. Hingle, of L. U. No. 1229, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the local's past treasurer, had served with CBS for 14½ years and in all that time never missed but one day, and that because of the illness of his wife. In April, however, Brother Hingle felt that he could do more to help lick the Axis and should put his years of training and experience where they would do the most good against Hitler and Tojo. He heeded the call of the FCC for radio operators and is now radio officer (1st class) on the S. S. Cecil N. Bean. His wife tells us that she has received word that Allen and all the other boys and cargo of the Cecil Bean have arrived "over there" safe and sound. She and Brother Hingle's two sons are in Louisiana now but when the war is over they plan to go back to Charlotte where Allen will return to his job with WABC.

The hot, dry weather seems to have had a direct bearing on the news about the property, for it too seems to have dried up, so guess I will go and do likewise.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 323,  
WEST PALM  
BEACH, FLA.**

*Editor:* The first meeting in July was the customary installation of officers for the next two years. Not much change in the line-up. Brother W. Long, president; Brother E. Wall, vice president; Brother R. Groh, recording secretary; Brother R. L. Harpster, financial secretary; Brother R. L. Rice, treasurer, and Brother James A.

Harper, business manager, re-elected with slight opposition. New members to the executive board and a new examining board were elected and yours truly was elected press secretary. We have many members out of town at this time of the year, but at the election of officers they were all on hand. Some members were absent so long they had to be introduced. This is a sad state of affairs. All members should feel humbly obligated to their local union to attend and to cooperate with their respective organizations, regardless what the excuse on meeting nights. Could an army be victorious without cooperative drilling? Could the manufacturers' association be successful without cooperative meetings? Could your own home be a HOME without cooperative planning? What about your local union?

From all indications the new era, which is to be ushered in after this great conflict is over, looks very gratifying. The preparations by so many varied interests, to work for the common good, must meet with some success. A more common understanding between capital and labor or rather management and labor is bound to weld a tie of mutual benefit, which will show results to all parties concerned: the consumer, the manufacturer and the workers. Before this change takes place there should be a period of "time-out" called, a short recess for all parties concerned to readjust their affairs and get down to solid ground and prepare a program that is workable, just and equitable to all, and then make a grand start forward—differences settled—each on solid ground—with a determination to cooperate for the common good of all!

Our members who are here are kept quite busy with the numerous improvements to the many Army and Navy bases in the jurisdiction and the extensive building program in the Everglades section. This keeps our Business Manager on the "hop" trying to please all.

### DEPENDENCY

"Governments have no inner force of their own. Like clocks, they depend on the motion men give them. Governments always depend on men to be successful. When men depend on government, history shows both can be written off as failures."

This same thing can be said about your Local Union, WATCH IT!

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 339,  
FORT WILLIAM  
AND  
PORT ARTHUR,  
ONT.**

*Editor:* Why did I promise to write a letter again this month, for I'm certainly not in the mood for writing. However, a promise is a promise so I'll endeavor to give a little news.

Installation of officers took place at our first meeting in July. Brother Wright being past president had the honor of installing the new officers. After installation and business of the meeting, a social evening was enjoyed and proved such a success that the Brothers were heartily in accord that more and more social evenings should be held. However, that's for the entertainment committee to decide.

Saturday, July 22, dawned a beautiful day, and all the children, wives, friends and members of Local No. 339 smiled, for it was the occasion of our annual picnic, and what a picnic it proved to be. The weather was ideal, the attendance was good and the refreshments were plentiful. In fact the comment was that it was about the best picnic we ever held, and we have held some good ones in years gone by. The general chairman, Brother Charley Blair, and his able com-

mittee are to be congratulated for a job well done. I am sure that the members will agree with me when I say that the refreshment committee did a wonderful job, they provided a goodly supply of that amber colored liquid in bottles I don't just recall what they called it, but to those who imbibe it in moderation, and then watch the others who imbibe a little more freely, one gets the impression that a suitable name would be: "Dancing, laughing, high-stepping giggle soup." However, putting all joking aside we had a wonderful afternoon and I'm sure everybody enjoyed the outing to the full. I might say here that we owe an apology to our members at Kakabeka Falls. The secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to every member, giving all the details about the picnic. However, through some error he failed to send them to all the Kakabeka members, with the result that some of the members were very disappointed. We regret very much that this occurred, as it was the desire of the committee that every member of the local should be notified. However, it didn't come to the attention of the committee till it was too late to remedy the error. Personally I am living in hopes that as soon as this war is over and gasoline restrictions are eased, that our first picnic after the war will be held at Kakabeka Falls, this will give the boys out there a chance to show us city guys what real men can do. "What say Kakabeka?"

Our International Officers are to be congratulated on their initiative and foresight in arranging classes for the study of electronics. Again our International Officers have proved their worth in keeping abreast of the times in this age of progressive electrification.

To date I have no information as to whether our local union is going to take advantage of this offer or not. For my part I think we would do well to send at least one member fully qualified to absorb the course and impart it to his fellow members on his return. Financing wages, traveling and living expenses will be the stumbling block. However, I think this could be arranged if a good ways and means committee was to take the matter in hand.

Brother Bob Crozier is on the sick list at present. We hope he is fit and raring to go by the time this appears in print. Congratulations and best wishes to Brother Eddy Smith and his bride. Eddy is with the R.C.A.F. and was married recently in Victoria, B. C.

As financial secretary it would hardly seem fair to let this opportunity pass without giving a little good advice. Damn Hitler, Goering and Goebbel all you like, but damn it don't forget to pay your dues. Au revoir till we meet again.

F. KELLY, F. S.

**L. U. NO. 349,** *Editor:* Our local union on June 29 suffered the loss by

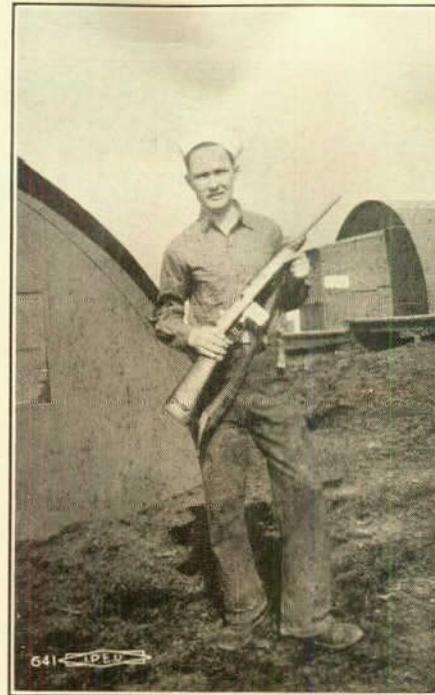
accidental death of one of its members, Frank Coleman, N. W. 49th Street.

I understand that Frank came into contact with a live conductor while working upon a ladder, and being thrown to the ground suffered concussions which caused his death before regaining consciousness.

The local union wishes to extend its sympathy to Frank's family.

By this time Brother Sam Rosen no doubt is back in the vicinity of No. 3 after his project in Miami for the Conduit Wiring Company. I must say that it was indeed a pleasure to be associated and work with him. In my humble opinion, he is like Caesar's wife when it comes to union principle and training (beyond reproach). Good luck and best wishes, Sam.

## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ In the Aleutians



This fighting man is an I. B. E. W. member and the son of a member. He is Brother R. Winterstein of L. U. No. 28, of Baltimore, Maryland, and son of A. Winterstein (more familiarly known as "Reds"). Young Brother Winterstein is a seaman, second class, serving with the Naval Construction Battalion in the Aleutians where this photo was taken. Keep building and fighting, Brother, we're all behind you.

We here are, at the present, confronted with a very absurd claim by the Carpenters for the right to install backing boards and running strips and headers necessary to attach our electrical outlets and equipment to, but I have the utmost confidence that our International will settle the question P-D-Q. This is no time to try to infringe upon jurisdictional awards. We have a war to win. Let's not be induced to walk off the jobs until it is shown that the matter cannot be settled through the designated channels (arbitration).

I would like to take this opportunity to say hello to "Chick" Maley wherever he is by now.

L. U. No. 58 should be on the lookout for one Dan Shermer—because he is a swell guy and he is headed that way. Good luck, Dan.

Another old-timer on the loose—Bill Wallin of New York—left here heading north looking mighty fine.

Speaking of old-timers, I sure would like to hear from Bob Miller, No. 1, and Dell Todd, No. 134.

Will close for this issue, wishing all of the boys in the service the best of luck.

Brother Bob Forgey recently returned from Brazil, for a two-weeks vacation, seems to like it very much down there. We wish you luck, Bob, in all your undertakings.

Brother Smokey Gordon is reported back in our city on furlough from California.

Smokey, I believe, was our last member to enlist in the Seabees.

Our sick list has been small—Urban Albury was laid up for about one month, but is back on the job now.

Mose Quint obtained another reduction on his income tax—a baby girl.

I hear that Harvey Folkes is far away and doing fine, possibly trying to master another language. Good luck, boy!

Latest news for the horse players is that the Gee-Gee's will gallop for an additional 20 days in Florida this winter, as another track near Hollywood was granted a license to operate.

Hialeah, Tropical, and Gulf Stream each were granted 40 days—December 1 to April 17. Dogs will run from November 15 to April 27.

Would like to remind the Hollywood local that our rate of pay at the horse tracks is \$91.50 per week.

I would like to hear from Chick Maley. I often wonder how he is keeping up with the rope and crockery fine arts.

It would be interesting to hear how our gentleman farmer near Binghamton, New York, is getting along and how large the trout are.

Emil Stelwright is taking a much needed rest after finishing considerable work at Opa Locka. Wish you well, fellow.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353,**  
**TORONTO,**  
**ONT.**

*Editor:* The Department of Labor in the Province of Ontario, after much

discussion, brought in an act called the "Limitation of Hours" and "Holidays with Pay." The main features of this act brought all industrial, building and commercial firms into its scope and limited the weekly hours to be worked at 48. No more than 120 hours overtime could be worked in any one year unless permission was granted by the Industry and Labor Board. Fines for violation of these provisions, by either the employer or employee, were provided and the books of the employer were to be open for inspection by the board at any time.

The act also provided for one week's holiday with pay. The employee was to be issued a book similar to the unemployment insurance book. The employer buys stamps from the Labor Department of the Provincial Government and each week these stamps, equal to the amount of 2 per cent of the employee's pay, were to be pasted in the book. Should the employee leave that firm and start with another the book went with him and the same procedure followed. After a year's employment the worker could take his book to any branch of the Provincial Savings Bank and receive his week's holiday money. He is not permitted to work for any employer during that holiday week. I said, after a year's employment he could take his holidays, that of course means his employer would specify just what week he could have after deductions had been made for 50 weeks. The holiday season was set for the months of June, July, August, September and up to the 15th of October.

Without delving into the whereas of the act or being too critical of its provisions I would say that the worker was getting something he did not have before, this time to his benefit.

The manufacturers' association must have thought so too because hardly had the ink dried on the first copy when the Federal Government stepped in and asked the province to hold their horses so that certain industries could be exempted. The local branch of the builders' exchange followed this up with advice to their members not to heed the act as they were going to contest it.

So, my little chums, the situation is this: Let your employer say when you can take your holidays; if he decides to ignore it let it ride until after the 15th of October, the final date as set by the act, and then notify the local union office. Who can tell, we might do a little contesting on our own hook.

Brother Ingles attended our last meeting and administered the oath of office to the newly-elected officers and gave us an inside glimpse of who is shoving who in this political chess game called "planning the postwar era."

Over a quarter of a ton of Local 353 attended a sociable little gathering at the Walker House staged by Local 1095 to pay tribute to W. Meikle, retiring president, and J. Cretney, retiring financial secretary. When the 1095 entertainment committee saw Cecil Shaw, Jack Price and myself walk in they reinforced our end of the table. Very thoughtful but unnecessary. Brothers Meikle and Cretney retire after active and useful service for the last 17 years but leave the affairs of Local 1095 in the capable hands of Ambrose Massey, president; Bob Cretney, financial secretary and Dennis Neville, recording secretary, and to a membership that is continually trying to improve conditions for the electricians of both railroads.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.** *Editor:* Here is the news:

Brother Tom Porteous was

severely burned on June 17 while working near a 4000-volt line in the C. N. R. yards at Regina. After treatment at the hospital there for a few days he was transferred to the General Hospital at Winnipeg for a series of skin grafting operations.

Brother E. Widlake who is a petty officer in the senior service, and who is home on leave, has received the sad news that his brother fighting in Italy has been killed in action. Our condolences have gone to our Brother in this hour of trial.

Our worthy president, Brother Cobb, was rushed to the Misericordia Hospital for an appendix operation yesterday (July 10). We all join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Important items of our last meeting were as follows:

Under the order of business No. 5 a new member was initiated. We hope to see our new Brother McKay a regular attender at our monthly gatherings.

Two delegates were appointed to attend Regional Council No. 2 when that body meets in the fall. Brothers Watkins and Young were selected with Brother Pullin acting as alternate.

Preparations are on the way for the convention of Division No. 4 to be held in Winnipeg on September 16.

This is all for now.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.** *Editor:* All is

tranquil down on the levee. Man, bird

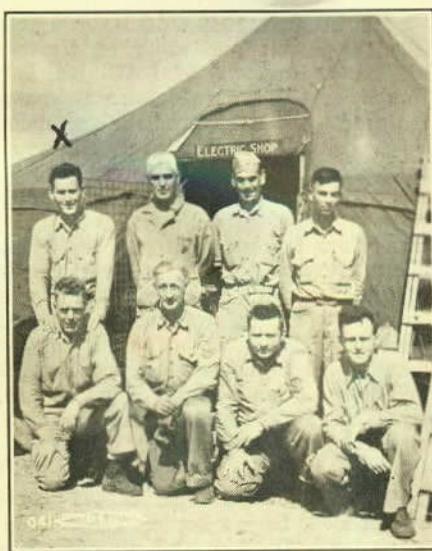
and beast we also

are tranquil. May our tranquility become so great that whatever we touch will become serene. Above all may our thoughts of post-war be peaceful and calm, that we will have a good place for our fighting men to return to. We have a few petty grievances, but as a unit we are enjoying the fruits of our labors.

With the help of visiting Brothers we have received many Army and Navy "E's." We appreciate these trophies. However, what we glory in is that which the Army and Navy has received from Memphis.

We aided in turning a plantation into a Naval Air Base at Millington, Tenn. We took

## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Electricians "Over There"



Wherever battles are being fought and won, the Electrical Workers are in there pitching. This is the story of Buckner Harris Scott, member of L. U. No. 156, of Fort Worth, Texas (first on the left—second row). Brother Scott joined the Seabees in September, 1942, as an electrician's mate, first class. He was stationed at Camp Perry, Virginia, until March 8, 1943, and from then on was right in the thick of the fighting. He was at New Caledonia until November 1, 1943, and was with the first Marine Amphibious Corps that landed at Bougainville. Buck was there until last February when he was sent to a rest camp. He's still there nursing a case of "Jungle Rot," but writes that he is a lot better and expects to go through another invasion before he comes home.

Brother Scott has a wife and a 19-months-old son whom he has never seen, at home in Texas.

We know that at least two of Brother Scott's fellow workers pictured above are I. B. E. W. members, also. They are Brother Norman L. Kilday, E. M. 1/c of L. U. No. 468, Stamford, Connecticut, and Brother John W. Hebner, E. M. 1/c of L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Illinois.

Good luck to you all, Brothers—I. B. E. W. is proud of you!

a firecracker factory and made a shell loading plant. Firestone makes tires; Dupont makes powder, and Procter and Gamble are not confined to soap. Ford, Fisher, American Steel, and scores more were, or are, manned by B-474.

Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Company make LCT landing crafts. Landing craft No. 583, built by Pidgeon-Thomas and purchased by the employees in bonds was photographed off Normandy. I heard a rumor from a usually unreliable source, that the one-thousandth craft was launched last week. We do not christen these sturdy little crafts in the legendary manner. The more modern way is to drink the vermouth, and pour a can of oil

on the skids. This is quicker, and good poison is hard to obtain. We hope to change to Vodka soon. The Russians hope to run off some in Berlin after a while.

We have 92 members in active military service. Brother C. E. Weldon wants to know who waved the magic wand to make the colossal pile of material he saw at the front in Italy.

DAZEY MAE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.** *Editor:* This letter about forming good habits is for

the attention of apprentices. Habits are very easily acquired by young people, often without realizing it, and they are very hard, if not impossible, to break. If the full meaning of that sentence were realized it would often mean success instead of failure in later years.

This is a world of keen competition and often little things will tip the scales for or against you.

Here are a few things that will help tip the scales for you. They will cost you little in time and money but will give a good impression and make friends for you.

First of all consider the other fellow whether on the highway, the parking lot, the sidewalk, at the tool rack, in the washroom or in the home. Don't hog space.

Pick up after yourself. Put your stuff away. From your shaving equipment at home to your tools on the job "have a place for everything and keep everything in its place." You are not mamma's spoiled little boy now. She used to follow you around putting away your things because she loved you but no one is going to love you like that any more.

Hold yourself together. Don't slouch and sag. Walk straight. Stand erect on your two feet. Don't form the habit of leaning on something. You may be tired but this will invariably give the impression of being lazy. In reality it is just a bad habit.

Study your face in the mirror noting your mouth and eyes. Take two mirrors and see your profile. Maybe you can see a chance for improvement. Cultivate an intelligent and friendly expression. You might find it easier than you think.

If you want your hair to look its best when you step out, without doping it, keep it in shape all the time. Carry a comb and don't shuffle your hat. Thorough and regular brushing will do wonders.

Learn to say three important things that are often neglected. They are "excuse me" or "I beg your pardon," "please" and "thank you." They will get you places.

Speak distinctly and loudly enough so that the one you are addressing can hear you and face that person. They will not understand you with your head turned the other way. If you are not understood the first time it's a nuisance and it's all your fault.

Have enough self-respect to do your share. Hold up your end. A workman once said, "If anyone is sucker enough to do my work, let him." For every sucker there must be a grafter. It is better to be the sucker.

Return anything loaned to you as soon as possible including books and magazines. You might want to borrow something again some time.

Always keep an appointment and keep it on time, or else send an excuse and send it on time.

It would take a little thought at first to get these ideas working as habits but in a surprisingly short time they will become as automatic as your breathing.

Remember it's a world of keen competition. Habits are easily formed. Little things tip the scales.

More for the apprentice next month.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 677,  
CRISTOBAL,  
C. Z.**

*Editor:* Because of rather odd news items appearing in the papers in the

United States regarding conditions and work in the Panama Canal Zone and the method in which some recruiting of new employees has taken place, we find most of the new men arriving here have a perverted idea of this narrow strip of land.

Most of the wiremen who have reached our shores of late are non-union men, some good, some indifferent and a few could be classed as poor helpers. WE WANT UNION MEN TO COME HERE AND SHARE OUR WORK. MORE ELECTRICIANS ARE NEEDED. Rate of pay—\$1.58 per hour, 48-hour week with first 40 hours at straight time. Forty-four days per year vacation with pay with seven extra days included as travel time. Most of the new men are put on marine work at the present time.

Of course we have summer here all the year. The living and food conditions are passable, but those things are not at their best in any location at the present time.

DO NOT WRITE TO OUR LOCALS FOR WORK. THE ONLY PLACE TO WRITE IS—"THE CHIEF OF OFFICE, PANAMA CANAL, WASHINGTON, D. C." Bring your traveler with you as we shall be glad to welcome you in our Local Union No. 677.

ARTHUR R. LANE, R. S.

**L. U. NO. 697,  
GARY AND  
HAMMOND,  
IND.**

*Editor:* Local 697 held its annual election of officers on Saturday, June 24.

Re-elected are these able officials: Merrill Sweeney, chairman; William MacMurray, business manager; Guy Abbott, treasurer; Ray Abbott, International convention delegate.

Newly elected were: Dale Gray, recording secretary; Paul Rosenau, financial secretary; H. Hagberg, examining board; Leo Mecklenburg, examining board; James McAuslin, examining board; W. Boyden, examining board; W. Hoch, vice chairman; Merrill Sweeney, delegate to Indiana State Building Trades.

I believe that nearly all of our members are well satisfied with the results of our election. As I have stated before we have little reason to be dissatisfied with any of our officials.

L. U. 697 held its annual summer picnic at St. Johns, Ind., June 18. Judging by the efficient way in which the party was handled, our entertainment committee deserves a sincere vote of thanks. They did the job most efficiently and the results of their hard work were shown in the jolly good time enjoyed by all.

A ball game between our Michigan City pals and Local 697 resulted in 697's team being soundly licked. Score was 15 to 3 in favor of Michigan City.

The political campaign will soon be on and "may the best man win." I heard Candidate Dewey's acceptance speech over the radio. I could not detect much in it for labor.

He urged the use of prayer in the campaign. It seems to me that the old G. O. P. will need a lot of praying if they expect to win this election. It would not be a bad idea for them to use a chain prayer system. Might get good results.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 851,  
VALPARAISO,  
IND.**

*Editor:* The boys took a vote and requested that the letter below be published. This has been sent to our members in service.

Another note to say hello from the gang

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
**News of Canadian  
Brother**

In the August, 1942, JOURNAL we published a picture and story on Brother William J. Burrows, of L. U. No. 561, Montreal. At that time Brother Burrows, who used to be an apprentice electrician in the Canadian National Railways' Montreal Shop, had just received his commission in the Royal Canadian Air Force and won high honors. Now we have more news of our fellow union member. Flying Officer Burrows was sent overseas in June, 1943, and was reported missing over Germany (Frankfurt) while on air operations. He was attached to the Thunderbird Squadron and was on his twelfth operational flight. Word was received on May 1, 1944, that he is a prisoner of war in Germany.

L. U. No. 561 is mighty proud of Brother Burrows and so is the whole Brotherhood. Here's hoping for a quick return home for him and all our other boys.

and to keep up the 851 spirit—go get 'em damn 'em!

We are reading your notes at our meetings which make the meetings very interesting.

We have 57 paid members left and 14 military men besides. Yes, a number have dropped for non-payment of dues. There is a lot of work all over the country, but one will have to travel to get it (gypsy style).

Brother Weldon, our B. A., lost his sister July 9, 1944. It must have been a heart attack. Brothers Burk and George White are wiring a large store near the hall here. Pete and Bob Walstra are working in Hammond. Claussen is catching up on odds and ends here in town such as wiring a carnival. Charles Burk is working for him and Brother Vroman also. Brother Elliott is working with a Gary contractor. Fred Meyer just got back off the Washington job and Brother Kinderman and some others are at a Tennessee job. Brother Meyer and your honorable are still with Tri-City Electric Service Company, Hammond. Brother Blaney is in California in the Army. He wanted to know what the h—was broken about my printing press. Couldn't find a jumper bill big enough for the meter. V. O. Brevitz, as usual, was in another sweat now that the first of the quarter is over again. His temperature has gone down as all have paid up I guess—all that's gonna. Brother Ed Bayes is in the service somewhere. They needed a long, lean, lank, ramrod for a special charge headed direct for Hitler and the recoil will also be felt in Japan. That guy steps so fast I have to run to keep up, ask him. Ray Hoit is over there in the service somewhere and doing a fine job. All I have to do with these two guys is to pull my rudder up and take off when I walk with either of them. Now, if I dared, I would give you a list of each other's addresses. If you want some of them, I'll send them and take a chance of their getting through. Yes, they are here and there and to try to tell you where, Uncle would object.

It is very hot here and awfully dry. Hope you get some of our cigarettes we sent out.

Local 550 had a party and some of us went and had a good time. Local 697 had a picnic

and some of the boys went and had a nice time there too. The price was very nice.

Well, boys, I can't seem to think of any more to say. We are all thinking and hoping you will be with us again soon and that we can have a good time together.

Best of luck and chin up and fight like h—. As ever

Your pals, Local 851.  
F. C. LANSDOWNE (HAP), R. S.

**L. U. NO. 948,  
FLINT, MICH.** *Editor:* With sorrow and regret, I report that death has entered the ranks of our local union again. On July 2 Brother Raymond Stiles was drowned while out swimming with his family.

Brother Stiles had the confidence, friendship and respect of the entire local. Just a week before his untimely death, he was elected to a seat on the executive board, also recording secretary of Local 948. This local union has lost a good level-headed union man and an excellent electrician. He had the courage to live up to his ideals according to the dictates of his conscience.

We had an election of officers in June. The new officers have shouldered the responsibility of office and will endeavor to work in the best interests of organized labor and all concerned. Here is the lineup: President, William Walker; vice president, Walter Collins; recording secretary, J. J. Duncan; financial secretary, Clarence Young; treasurer, Walter MacDonald; executive board, Walter MacDonald, John Sack, Gus Marble, Roscoe Rose, William Kingdon; business manager, George Ernest. The newly-elected officers wish to thank the membership for the confidence shown in them and assure them that the business of the local union will be handled fairly, impartially, and efficiently at all times. They are all well qualified for their positions. With this fine bunch of men in office, we should really go places.

I would like to do a little broadcasting to the members of Local 948. This takes in the union man and the card man also. What I mean by card man is you guys that pay dues for the privilege of working. Your allegiance to organized labor is as weak as a drunkard's promise. I started out to say there are a lot of things to be done to keep our union functioning. One of the most important is attendance at meetings. Union means more than just paying your dues. If you card men start coming to meetings, you will find there is more to a union besides paying for the privilege of working. There is a possibility of a card man being made into a union man. Brothers, please try to attend at least one meeting each month. Come and help us pass the laws you would like to see put into effect.

This is your union and it is your privilege to speak your piece. You have an investment in one of the best organizations in the world. It is your duty to attend meetings and help to make them better with your criticisms and suggestions. There are two kinds of critics, destructive and constructive. I say criticize but do not argue. Very little is gained from argument. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. Don't try to force your opinions on others. If the other fellow is right there is no need to argue to prove it. If he is wrong, argument will not make him right. Argument only serves to fan the spark of opposition into a flame of anger. Constructive criticism is always welcome, because it is beneficial and helpful. It will help us to correct unintentional mistakes and blunders. Don't go off half cocked with your tongue in high and your brains in neutral. My friends, before you start any criticisms, stop and think. Yes, think, ask yourself if you have anything to offer better than that which you seek to destroy.

Brothers, the years just ahead will be tough and perilous years for organized labor. Now is the time for all organized labor to knit itself closer together, and now is the time that capital and labor should forget past mistakes and blunders. Now is the time for teamwork between the two. Capital and labor should sit down to the conference table and map out a sensible cooperative plan for the future that will be beneficial to all concerned. It is better to get into a conference than into a conflict. And it is better to get into a huddle instead of a struggle.

We of organized labor are justly proud of living in a great democratic country that has vast natural resources, and we are proud that we are fortunate enough to have private capital to develop these resources. Our system under the democratic form of government is far from perfect, but it stands out in front of the different forms of European governments. Any form of government that proposes to divide the wealth kills the incentive to save. When you do that, you destroy the stimulus to forge ahead. Any form of government that seeks to dominate capital and labor will suppress and stifle progress and prosperity and eventually lead to panic and revolution. Capital and labor cannot make much progress fighting among themselves, nor can they make appreciable progress by combining forces against the government.

Therefore, capital, labor and government should get together on a cooperative basis. Each must recognize and respect the common rights of the other. Capital must be made to understand that labor has not adopted the slogan "Living to eat and eating to live, what more joy can this life give?" There are other objects in life which must be satisfied if we are to fill the highest purpose of existence. Primarily, we must accumulate homes and land in order to live in decency and security.

One other thing of utmost importance, if we are to become the best kind of citizens, we must take an active part in our government. Labor's voice must be heard in all of the democratic activities of American life. Labor must recognize and concede that capital must have a fair profit on its investment. Without profit, business cannot improve or expand. Government should not enter into competition with private enterprise. The practice of competing with private enterprise will eventually lead to government ownership of industry with jobs turned into "political footballs." Such practices are against the principles of our democratic form of government. For capital and labor to forge ahead and thrive, we need a government agency as a conciliator to see that both capital and labor keep to the straight and narrow path of fair practices in regard to all labor and industrial laws.

We want and need a conciliator or mediator but not a dictator. We do not want an agency to put drastic laws into effect that will be a detriment to either capital or labor. Capital and labor can grow and prosper within the safe and sane guides of honest cooperation and thrift. If the honest employer and the honest labor leader will work together, they can go a long way toward making the U. S. A. a better place in which to live.

What we need is team work with a few get-together meetings each year to iron out existing kinks and smooth over a lot of antagonisms. Peaceful meetings will enable us to find the solution to perplexing problems and remedies for destructive faults. Peaceful meetings will give us the foresight to choose between cooperation or antagonism, honesty or shady dealing, efficiency or waste, progress or stagnation. These meetings would teach both capital and labor that the way to success does not lie in a "dog eat dog" or a "survival of the fittest" policy but in friendly

cooperation. There are three elements the honest employer and the honest labor leader will have to fight—the communistic labor leader, the labor racketeer, and the swindling employer or chiseler.

Capital and labor must work together if they wish to preserve the liberties that are rightfully theirs. We must not leave it up to the Government. The Government must be kept out of our arrangements as much as possible. Labor and management for their own good should get better acquainted before the Government has a ball and chain around the necks of both, without redress. If they knew each other better, they would respect each other more. A man, a business, or an organization that is above reproach and beyond approach need never fear the other fellow.

J. J. DUNCAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1139,** *Editor:* Elections  
**NEW ORLEANS,** held by members of  
**LA.** L. U. 1139 were

climaxmed by the installation of the following officers: Frederick J. Fabre, president; Howell Cairns, vice president; Edward du Treil, recording secretary; Regis Gaudin, financial secretary; Charles Fox, treasurer.

In keeping with the local's practice to encourage its members to look to the future, motion pictures were shown at the last regular meeting. The films, loaned by the General Electric Company, described the practicability of television.

All news from here is good. Our organization is growing and improving with experience.

BOB GREVEMBERG, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1214,** *Editor:* It's been  
**BISMARCK,** quite some time  
**N. DAK.** now since 1214 has

had any short notes in the JOURNAL, and yours truly was reminded of the fact at the last meeting.

This meeting consisted of a farewell party in addition to our regular business session. Two of our Brothers, namely, Bob Chernich and Leo Litt, left our midst to take on a bigger job with Uncle Sam. The best of everything, fellows, and hurry back.

Two new members were also introduced into the Brotherhood: Ray Barnett, formerly of the F. C. C. Monitoring Station at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and Doug Freelich, star athlete of Mandan High School. Welcome to our small local, fellows, we sincerely hope you like our little gang.

Any of you guys know where we can catch up with McCowan? Last time we saw him was about two years ago. We know where we can get some platter-size T-bone steaks that fairly melt in your mouth. We would sure be very happy to stick him with the check, and I might add, we have just the steam roller that can do it.

At the time of this writing our business manager, Brother Lason, is probably whipping Island Lake into a foamy froth with a bass plug. Oh to be in the same kind of pleasant surroundings. By the way Hal, you take five inches off the size of that fish and I'll blow out the lamp. Good night.

BOB KYLLINGSTAD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1216,** *Editor:* That pa-  
**ST. PAUL-** cism is non-existent  
**MINNEAPOLIS,** in RBT locals  
**MINN.** was proved by the

action taken by all in the protest of the agreement made to remove a portion of the jurisdiction now held by all local charters and also as put forth in the International Constitution, i. e., playing of transcriptions and records. It was gratifying to see the extent to

which briefs were filed in protest, copies of which were sent to all locals. Especially was an exceptionally fine brief filed by Local 1215 of Washington. All locals must feel as indebted to Local 1215, as does Local 1216, for the fine effort put forth in appearing before the Council. Local 1216 also wishes to thank Locals B-11, 40, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1228, 1229 and 1245 for the copies of their fine briefs.

At the July meeting of Local 1216 it was voted by the membership that a \$1,000 War Bond be purchased to assist the Fifth War Loan Drive in reaching its goal. This makes a total of \$2,000 that Local 1216 has invested in U. S. War Bonds.

It was good to see Lt. H. D. Kimberly, Brother on leave of absence from WLOL, who was home for a short leave from overseas duty. Also Lt. Bert Coil of the USNR, on leave of absence from WTCN, was in town for a few days. Lt. M. A. Bjork, USAAF, on leave of absence from WLOL also, was awarded the air medal and four oak leaf clusters for meritorious action over enemy territory with the Ninth Air Force during pre-invasion activity. Lt. Bjork was also in on the "big show" and has seen considerable action since with his Thunderbolt group. It was with sorrow that we learned of Lt. John Watterberg being stricken with infantile paralysis while serving with the Army Signal Corps in Italy. Our most sincere hope is extended for his recovery from this serious affliction.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1217,** *Editor:* Greetings  
**ST. LOUIS,** from Local 1217  
**MO.** to the Brotherhood

and particularly to all our sister radio local unions. It has been a long stretch since anything has appeared in these columns concerning the affairs and happenings of Local 1217. However, with the local union election out of the way and the new officers entering upon their various duties with a where-do-we-go-from-here-what-are-we-waiting-for-lets-go-attitude, your new P. S. swears on the proverbial stack of Bibles that he'll get his copy in every month and on time . . . Well, we shall see . . .

At our regular meeting, July 7, the newly-elected officers were duly installed and the retiring president, Brother R. W. Stetson, was presented with his gavel appropriately engraved as a memento of his term of office. The incoming president, Brother J. A. Volk, threw a verbal bouquet to the outgoing officers for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the local were conducted during their term of office.

Local 1217, you know, is composed of the first organized group of radio broadcast technicians in the country, who operated as the Radio Division of Local 1, in St. Louis, from early 1926 until 1940, when we received our separate charter. Naturally we have blazed a lot of trails in radio since "26" but one thing is certain, we have never been content to rest on our laurels.

So far the present emergency has posed a lot of problems for all of us to solve, foremost of which is the necessity of maintaining a hold-the-line policy in the face of an alarming increase in the number of replacements required to fill the spaces left by those of our membership called to the armed forces. At times it looked as though we had scraped the bottom of the barrel, but so far we have always managed to come up with a qualified male replacement whenever and wherever he was needed. When one realizes that we have about a third of our membership away on these assignments, the magnitude of this problem is best understood.

Recently we have received a wage increase of 10 cents an hour as a result of negotiations and an original request for a 15-cent an hour raise but finally agreed to the former figure with WLB approval and retroactive for 22 weeks prior to WLB decision in the matter. However, we have an appeal on file regarding the board's denial to allow the full amount of increase to the boys at Station WEW because of a supposed technicality regarding previous pay increases at that station. With the exception noted this brings our present scales to a new high; still it does not fully meet the increased cost of living encountered here with which we all are so familiar.

When this war ends and the country is flooded with so-called radio men?? (the question marks are mine) released from the service, we don't intend to be swept off our feet if we can help prevent it... Our first obligation is to see to it that our men be returned to their old jobs when the armed forces releases them and then to fill any existing vacancies with the best qualified men available to take care of the expected expansion in this field after the war.

No true union member needs to be reminded that in organization there is strength. While gas rationing has prevented most of us from getting around as much as we used to, we can all do our bit of missionary work in contacting, wherever we go, the personnel of those broadcast stations not yet organized and pointing out to these men the benefits to be derived from membership in the I. B. E. W. For, when we have organized the last broadcast station in the country, then and then only will we be entirely secure from the encroachments which those within the ranks of the A. F. of L. as well as out of it are seeking to place upon the work of the radio technician.

Until next month then, hang on to your War Bonds.

W. F. LUDGATE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1225, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.** *Editor:* At a special meeting called on June 22, Local 1225 held its election. The meeting was delayed due to the illness of Robert Hite, president. The following members were elected to the various offices of the union: Harold Ennes, WIRE, succeeded Robert Hite as president. Ennes is one of the charter members of Local 1225 and its first president. Alvin Wessell, WIRE, former financial secretary, was elected vice president. Robert Gleason, WIRE, took over the post vacated by Wessell. Russell Waldon, WFBM, was elected treasurer. Howard Dempsey, WIRE, filled in the spot of recording secretary.

The outgoing officers were: Robert Hite, WIRE, president; Hubert Lance, WIBC, vice president; Alvin Wessell, WIRE, financial secretary; Bert Brouse, WFBM, treasurer, and Phillip Jeffrey, WIBC, recording secretary. All the new officers and all the members of the local would like to put in the records that the past officers did a very fine job in directing the business of Local 1225.

At the meeting on July 3, the new officers were sworn in and handed the books of their various offices. Also during this meeting we received six new members into the local. Harold Trosper, Willard Easterly, Patricia McCarthy, John Kissel, Lowell Secat, and Robert Adams, all of the staff of Radio Station WISH, Indianapolis. WISH is the newest broadcast station in Indianapolis and it is a pleasure to extend to the members of WISH the fraternal handclasp. All broadcast stations in Indianapolis are now organized.

This local in future meetings intends to



#### WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

take up the problems that will face our union in the postwar period. We feel that this will be a very trying time for all the locals. We cannot just coast along with our eyes, ears, and mouth closed and hope that everything will come out all right. It will work out with definite planning and it is this planning that all the locals must do to weather the oncoming storm. It's not a problem that can just be settled by a vote of the members, it will take a lot of long-range planning. All of our energies should be devoted to the solution as the actual problem will be upon us before very long. We would appreciate correspondence from any of the members that have laid definite plans for this period or any suggestions that any of you may have to offer.

HOWARD T. DEMPSEY, R. S.

(Continued from August)

**L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.** *Editor:* Our old friend, John P. Daly, international representative, impressed upon all members of various locals that it was necessary and beneficial to put men in office who would do their respective jobs while in office, to the best of their ability and who would work for the good of the organization at large and for the protection and good of its members and the International. His talk was very fine and everyone enjoyed hearing it.

Ted Naughton, international representative and another old friend of Local 1249, gave

a very interesting talk which was well received.

Jerome Winterhalt, international representative, also spoke a few words.

John Downs, president of the New York State Association of Electrical Workers and business manager of Local 86, gave a good talk.

E. J. Peck, business manager of Local 1249, gave a short talk and hoped that all members and guests would have a good time. We feel that we are very fortunate to have him as our business manager, as he has been doing a grand job and hope he stays with us for a long time to come, as he is 100 per cent for organization and for good working conditions for the members.

The following guests also attended and a few words were spoken by some. The only thing we regret and apologize for is that more of our guests were unable to speak, as we had numbers of good speakers among them and would have enjoyed hearing from them, but due to the shortness of time we had to cancel many that we would have liked to hear.

Thomas Corcoran, chairman, War Manpower Commission Board; M. S. Ryder, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, Buffalo; Peter Crotty, member of the Labor Relations Board, Buffalo; Joseph Tetum, State Compensation Board, Syracuse; Bernard Murphy, A. F. of L. Organizer, Buffalo; William Quinn, president, Syracuse Federation of Labor; Joseph Ryan, Corning, N. Y., chairman executive council representing eleven locals on New York State Gas and Electric properties.

The following business managers representing various locals attended:

Arthur Peil, Local B-43, Syracuse; George Hawley, Local 910, Watertown; John Weigelt, Local 328, Oswego; Joseph Leggett, Local 166, Schenectady; William Waters, Local 166, Schenectady; I. S. Scott, Local B-438, Troy; Ansel Green, Locals B-79, B-378, B-554 and 838, Syracuse; Thomas Berrigan, president, B-79, Syracuse; Sherman Jerome, president, Local B-1339, Buffalo; Fred Grupp, business manager, Local 325, Binghamton; Fred Geyer, business manager, Local B-277, Port of New York; Herman B. Scrivener, Local B-1049, Long Island; William Sorensen, business manager, Local 215, Poughkeepsie; Thomas Melee, business manager, Local 631, Newburgh; Thomas Mitchell, business manager, Local 645, Kingston; L. H. Crum, president, Local B-1111, Elmira; George Stewart, president, Local B-1126, Hornell.

We regret that our old friend, F. W. Cummings, business manager of Local 724, Albany, was unable to attend due to illness.

Besides the representatives from the various locals, many members of these locals were present at the banquet. We trust they all enjoyed themselves.

The contractors were well represented and all agreed they had a good time. They were R. E. Foley of Binghamton, New York, appointed by the contractors to represent them at the speaker's table. Others were W. J. Danz of Buffalo; E. W. Noblett, superintendent for W. J. Danz; Bradley and Williams, of Syracuse; Stover Fox, superintendent for Sordoni Construction Company; Arnold Cox, superintendent for R. E. Foley of Binghamton.

In all, we believe everyone had a good time and we hope to see them all back again in the near future when things are more pleasant for all of us and this war is over and we again have peace, and victory is ours.

To insure this victory, we urge all members and their friends to do their utmost to buy as many War Bonds as possible.

W. J. WALSH, P. S.



## IN MEMORIAM

**John J. Lynch, L. U. No. 961***Initiated February 19, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-961, record the passing of Brother John J. Lynch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy to his family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM B. LYMAN,  
ORTEN P. BAXTER,  
WARD H. WARREN,

Ithaca, N. Y. Committee.

**William Zeppe, L. U. No. 9***Initiated December 23, 1905***George H. Liese, L. U. No. 9***Initiated February 5, 1910*

Whereas God in His divine providence, has called from their earthly labor the above named members and esteemed co-workers in our Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers who have been such loyal members of our Brotherhood and country and who have always been our faithful friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this Local Union No. B-9 and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

JAMES BIRMINGHAM,  
JOHN KANE,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee.

**John A. Swanson, L. U. No. 195***Initiated June 10, 1929*

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, John A. Swanson, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas L. U. No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother, John A. Swanson; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 195 expresses its deepest sympathy to the members of Brother John A. Swanson's family who are left to mourn his loss; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Electrical Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHIENDEL,  
Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

**John Gerlach, L. U. No. 64***Initiated May 20, 1907*

We, the members of Local Union No. 64, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden passing of Brother John Gerlach.

He was an active member of his union and his influence was of a constructive nature and accomplished much toward the progress of his union.

We realize our great loss and our hearts go out to those, his loved ones, who suffer a greater loss; and be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

ALBERT WOLZ,  
ARVID HEDLUND,  
CHARLES BOWDICH,

Youngstown, Ohio Committee

**Joseph S. McDonagh, L. U. No. 664***Initiated May 10, 1910*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 664, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our late beloved Brother, Joseph S. McDonagh, who departed this life on May 5, 1944.

Whereas his absence from our rank and file will be keenly felt by all those who knew and learned to love Brother Joseph S. McDonagh for the earnest and loyal effort he executed in behalf of organized labor; and

Whereas in the various positions of trust and responsibility assigned to him as organizer and past president of L. U. No. 664, Navy Yard, N. Y., as organizer of the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council, as legislative representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., as a trustee of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and as secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, which position he held at the time of his death, be it attested to by the members of L. U. No. 664, that we are proud that we gave to organized labor one who served them so faithfully and well; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minute records of this local union, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother Joseph S. McDonagh, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, in memory of him whom we will miss more than words can express, our late beloved Brother, Joseph S. McDonagh.

JOHN SKELTON, President  
JOHN F. WEST,  
New York, N. Y. Recording Secretary

**Edward P. Grode, L. U. No. 358***Reinitiated February 13, 1918*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-358, record the passing of our Brother Edward P. Grode, and

Whereas we wish to express to his wife and family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and one to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ROBERT H. BECK,  
Perth Amboy, N. J. Recording Secretary

**Orin Worden, L. U. No. 1249***Initiated July 19, 1943*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. 1249, record the death of our friend and Brother, Orin Worden; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. J. WALSH,  
F. W. CURTIS,  
W. R. GILBERT,  
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

**Harry Kinder, L. U. No. 784***Initiated April 14, 1943***E. B. Payne, L. U. No. 784***Initiated July 13, 1910, in L. U. No. 481*

It is with sincere sorrow that Local Union No. 784 records the passing of Brothers Harry Kinder and E. B. Payne. Brother Kinder had only recently become an Electrical Worker and Brother Payne was the oldest union man in our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our heartfelt sympathy and recording the passing of these worthy Brothers, in the minutes of the local.

A. H. CRON,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Recording Secretary

**Laverne Cragg, L. U. No. 1249***Initiated November 29, 1941*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that officers and members of Local Union No. 1249 record the passing of our friend and Brother, Seaman First Class Laverne Cragg, United States Naval Reserve, who was a member of the armed guard on a merchant ship in the North Atlantic and lost his life in action, as reported to his family by the United States Government as of May 11, 1944.

He is the first Brother of Local 1249 to give his life in defense of our country.

Members of this local express their deepest sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, at its next meeting, stand in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

W. J. WALSH,  
F. W. CURTIS,  
W. R. GILBERT,  
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

**Elmer Fohey, L. U. No. 494***Initiated July 12, 1907*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Elmer Fohey; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Fohey a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother Fohey in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE KAISER,  
Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

**Joseph E. Matejka, L. U. No. 39***Initiated August 26, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Joseph E. Matejka; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

W. BABINEC,  
C. BELL,  
J. MASTERS,  
Cleveland, Ohio Committee

**John McWilliams, L. U. No. 348***Initiated December 28, 1921*

Once again the grim reaper has taken from us a fine man and Brother, John McWilliams, who was taken from us on June 22. To his widow and family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we stand in silence for the time of two minutes as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for one month, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, as well as published in the official Journal of the Brotherhood.

Sleep on, O friend, until the waking day,  
And ever we who loved thy presence here  
Will keep for thee, through changes manifold,  
A tender memory growing with the years.

J. STEVENS,  
R. BELL,  
E. PINNELL,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada Committee

**Harry Crider, L. U. No. 713***Initiated March 10, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Crider; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**FLORIAN ZIENTARA,  
RUSSELL EVANS,  
FLORENCE KAPPLER,**

Chicago, Ill. Committee

**Walter Morgan, L. U. No. 713***Initiated April 27, 1943*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Morgan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**HARRY ALDRIDGE,  
CHARLES MUELLER,  
EDWIN C. NOREN,**

Chicago, Ill. Committee

**Victor Babick, L. U. No. 713***Initiated January 5, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Victor Babick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**HOWARD SPIEDEN,  
EDWARD BESSNER,  
EDWARD WOLTER,**

Chicago, Ill. Committee

**Martin J. Sweeney, L. U. No. 2***Initiated May 2, 1924*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 2, record the passing of our Brother, Martin J. Sweeney.

Brother Sweeney was a veteran of the first World War and a very conscientious member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

**JAMES HENNESSEY,  
DAVID LUND,  
JOHN WINGREN,**

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

**John Berger, L. U. No. 803***Reinitiated June 1, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 803, record the passing of our financial secretary and Brother, John Berger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 803, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 803, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

**DONALD J. SMITH,  
Reading, Pa.** Recording Secretary

**Joseph A. Logan, L. U. No. 10***Initiated July 10, 1923*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 10, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph A. Logan, on June 14, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, spread on the minutes of the meeting, and sent to the official Journal for publication.

**CHARLES KLEE,  
Butler, Pa.** Financial Secretary

**Eugene Eberius, L. U. No. 1***Initiated August 10, 1917*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Eugene Eberius; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Eugene Eberius, Local Union No. 1 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family who mourn his loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter draped for a period of 30 days.

**M. JOE LYNG,  
LEO J. HENNESSEY,  
EDWARD T. HOCK,**

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

**William C. Sower, L. U. No. 26***Initiated October 5, 1933*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 26, government branch, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, William C. Sower, whom God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst.

We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

**J. F. SULLENDER,  
Washington, D. C.** Recording Secretary

**Oscar William Latil, L. U. No. 479***Initiated October 26, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 25, 1944, called from our midst, Brother Oscar William Latil; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

**F. E. MACK,  
R. R. PALMER,**

Beaumont, Texas Committee

**Emery J. Watts, L. U. No. 321***Initiated October 16, 1943*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-321, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Emery J. Watts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence at our next regular meeting for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

**J. DAMMANN,  
RAY ZACHARSKI,**

LaSalle, Ill. Committee

**Milo E. Gridley, L. U. No. 1211***Initiated December 1, 1940*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1211, record the passing of our late Brother, Milo E. Gridley, on July 5, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the Local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

**HOWARD F. LADNER,**

Gulfport, Miss. Recording Secretary

**William L. Conner, L. U. No. 602***Initiated March 17, 1942, in L. U. No. 1044*

With sincere feelings of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 602, I. B. E. W., record the death June 18, 1944, of our departed friend and Brother, William L. Conner.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

**FRED J. CARR,  
Amarillo, Texas** Business Manager

**Ottis A. Lindley, L. U. No. 116***Initiated June 9, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 116, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Ottis A. Lindley; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

**R. C. KIMPORT,  
IRA MILLER,  
CLAY BENNETT,  
ROBERT W. MOSER,  
D. P. RUBY,**

Fort Worth, Texas Committee

**William A. Lank, L. U. No. 125***Initiated October 24, 1919, in L. U. No. 73*

The passing onward of a dear friend of long acquaintance inevitably brings a depth of sorrow. When the associations over a period of years have been unusually close and cordial, and the taking away has been sudden and unexpected, the shock of grief is intensified beyond expression. It is, therefore, difficult to adequately express the sense of loss with which Local Union No. B-125 must record the death of Brother W. A. Lank.

One of the most popular and loyally active members of his union for nearly 25 years, he had served as one of its officers for the greater part of that time, always attentive to his duties and faithful to the responsibilities entrusted to him. His deep interest in, and wise counsel toward, the activities of Local Union No. B-125 have been a considerable factor in its successful operation.

Our sympathy for his loved ones springs from the depths of hearts that have known and loved him as a Brother. We can only attempt to express the sorrow which we share with them. We would comfort them with the thought that his has been a useful and honored life.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Lank, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

**C. W. CHASE, President  
R. I. CLAYTON, Financial Secretary  
DALE B. SIGLER, Recording Secretary**  
Portland, Oregon

**Frank Thomas, L. U. No. 300***Initiated February 2, 1940*

In sorrow the members of Local Union No. B-300 record the passing onward of Brother Frank Thomas.

To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in their loss, which we share with them.

**T. FITZGERALD,  
Montpelier, Vt.** Recording Secretary

**P. J. Bivens, L. U. No. 852***Initiated June 16, 1939, in L. U. No. 846*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 852, record the passing of our Brother, P. J. Bivens; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

**S. B. CHAMBERS,  
H. A. KYLE,  
F. L. NELSON,**

Corinth, Miss. Committee

**Morton Davis, L. U. No. 160***Initiated March 27, 1937, in L. U. No. 292*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., record the death June 24, 1944, of our departed friend and Brother, Morton Davis.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

**James N. Caliguri, L. U. No. 1061***Initiated March 31, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James N. Caliguri; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.  
Chairman of the Committee  
Cincinnati, Ohio

**Raymond Stiles, L. U. No. 948***Reinitiated October 22, 1934*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 948, record the passing of our true friend and Brother who passed away July 2, 1944; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be placed on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this local union stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. J. RUTHERFORD,  
W. L. SNEDDEN,  
LEO LENESCHMIDT.

Flint, Mich. Committee

**Russell Mathias, L. U. No. 481***Initiated August 5, 1936*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Russell Mathias; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Financial Secretary

**William Enderby, L. U. No. 1096***Initiated August 30, 1937*

The sudden death of Brother William Enderby has brought to Local Union No. B-1096 of Pawtucket, R. I., a sense of real and personal sorrow.

Those of us who knew and had the pleasure of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother.

HERBERT J. SPURGEON,  
Pawtucket, R. I. President

**Harold Connors, L. U. No. 400***Initiated March 21, 1924*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 400, mourn the passing of our Brother, Harold Connors, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Connors, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy sent to his wife, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this union.

FRED A. CLAYTON,  
Asbury Park, N. J. Recording Secretary

**Martin Piersonsma, L. U. No. 107***Initiated July 6, 1939*

Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call home our beloved Brother, Martin Piersonsma. He was taken by accidental death while boating on the Grand River at Lansing with a co-worker and family. The tragedy occurred on the evening of June 30, 1944.

Brother Piersonsma was a faithful and loyal member of Local No. B-107, I. B. E. W. His leaving has meant a distinct loss to our organization. His conscientiousness, willingness and friendliness will not soon be forgotten by his associates.

We resolve in respect for our departed Brother that our local union charter shall be draped.

We extended our sincerest sympathy to his family in these trying hours, and may the knowledge of the esteem that this Brotherhood holds for the departed help lighten the loss to those bereaved.

We further resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the official Journal for publication and spread on our minutes.

GEORGE A. TOMPKINS,  
EDWIN R. BAILEY,  
CHARLES COMSTOCK.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Committee

**Lester P. Myrick, L. U. No. 180***Initiated January 19, 1919, in L. U. No. 340*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing from our midst of Brother Lester P. Myrick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

SAM BREEDING,  
WILLIAM GREEN,  
ANDREW LOW.

Vallejo, Calif. Committee

**Raymond Hillenbrand, L. U. No. 16***Initiated August 24, 1943*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 16, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Raymond Hillenbrand, July 17, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local union; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

GUY L. VAUGHN,  
Evansville, Ind. Financial Secretary

**George A. Traudt, L. U. No. 705***Initiated December 5, 1940*

We have been called upon to part with our beloved Brother and friend; he has silently slipped away and through the door that opens to a larger and brighter home.

His duties of life having been nobly done, the sun touches the horizon and the twilight falls upon the past, reflecting a beautiful friendship.

The day has been long and the road has been tiresome. The gate opens and the traveler enters the welcome doorway to find earthly life changed to a peaceful calm, in that house not built with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand silent in reverence, while our charter is being draped in his memory; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and be incorporated in our regular minutes.

L. J. VOSIKA,  
Lincoln, Nebr. Recording Secretary

**Paul Glenn Sheppard, L. U. No. 108***Initiated June 29, 1943*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-108, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Paul Glenn Sheppard; and

Whereas we wish to express to his wife and family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

G. R. HOOVER,  
SAM HUNDLEY,  
SAM WATKINS,  
Committee  
Tampa, Fla.

**Ethel S. Payne, L. U. No. 1348***Initiated September 17, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1348, record the passing of Sister Ethel S. Payne on July 14, 1944.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to her family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

KATHLEEN BOWER,  
Recording Secretary  
Atlanta, Ga.

**Evelyn B. Miller, L. U. No. 1348***Initiated June 17, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1348, record the passing of Sister Evelyn B. Miller on July 18, 1944.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to her family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

KATHLEEN BOWER,  
Recording Secretary  
Atlanta, Ga.

**John Wenzler, L. U. No. 46***Reinitiated September 14, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Wenzler, and each of us feels a personal loss in the passing of John; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his sisters and brothers our sincerest sympathy, and a copy of this resolution be written in the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

ELMER HUBBARD,  
BOB KELLY,  
JIM HICKS,  
BEN JONES,  
L. E. THOMAS,  
Seattle, Wash. Committee

**Paul Grimm, L. U. No. 1***Initiated November 2, 1942***Lawrence Meuer, L. U. No. 1***Initiated July 28, 1941***Richard Marshall, L. U. No. 1***Initiated July 3, 1941***James C. Ette, Jr., L. U. No. 1***Reinitiated April 25, 1941***Newton C. Boucher, L. U. No. 1***Initiated October 4, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1, record the death of our loyal and faithful members.

The Brothers listed above lost their lives while serving their country and may their untimely death make us realize the sacrifices being made by the fighting men of our nation to preserve the doctrines of democracy; so be it

Resolved, That we share the grief of their loved ones and extend to our departed Brothers' immediate families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy recorded in the minutes of the local union. Members in attendance at our next regular meeting will stand in silent tribute for one minute to their memory.

M. JOE LYNG,  
LEO J. HENNESSEY,  
EDWARD T. HOOCK,  
St. Louis, Mo. Committee

**Floyd E. Whipple, L. U. No. 53***Initiated June 24, 1941*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Floyd E. Whipple, Sr.; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Whipple, Local Union No. B-53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-53, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Floyd E. Whipple, Sr.

J. E. FARRAR,  
J. P. DELANEY,  
H. L. SCHONE,  
Committee

Kansas City, Mo.

**Leo F. McGraw, L. U. No. 81***Initiated April 23, 1923*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 81, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT MAY,  
Recording Secretary

**Thurman Moyer, L. U. No. 68***Initiated July 13, 1939*

It is with sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Thurman Moyer.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal.

CLYDE WILLIAMS,  
G. H. GILBERT,  
F. L. HAINES,  
Committee

Denver, Colo.

**Charles Taylor, L. U. No. 309***Initiated March 18, 1939, in L. U. No. 702*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-309, record the passing of Brother Charles Taylor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. DIGMAN,  
A. B. TOUCHETTE,  
ROY CAMERER,  
Committee

E. St. Louis, Ill.

**Willard R. George, L. U. No. 309***Initiated June 29, 1933*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of Brother Willard R. George; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days

H. DIGMAN,  
A. B. TOUCHETTE,  
ROY CAMERER,  
Committee

**Kenneth W. Gallagher, L. U. No. 200***Initiated February 3, 1938*

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 200, Anaconda, Montana, report the death of Brother Kenneth W. Gallagher, who died in the line of duty to his country and the assurance of freedom; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 200 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 200, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to the International Office for publication.

WALTER KARNS,  
JOE A. HOLT,  
Anaconda, Mont.  
Committee

**T. E. Brandenburg, L. U. No. 465***Initiated November, 1914, in L. U. No. 650*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, T. E. Brandenburg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

S. A. THOMAS,  
F. H. CHASE,  
S. A. TIETHEWAY,  
San Diego, Calif.  
Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1944**

L. U.	Name	Amount
195	John A. Swanson	\$1,000.00
125	W. A. Lanik	1,000.00
2	M. J. Sweeney	1,000.00
479	Oscar W. Latil	825.00
70	O. C. Barber	300.00
66	E. L. Meyer	300.00
I. O. (393)	D. A. Willard	1,000.00
1066	D. H. Benton	650.00
I. O. (143)	J. Krahnock	1,000.00
134	John Kirby	1,000.00
844	I. H. Hotschiller	475.00
10	J. A. Logan	1,000.00
I. O. (333)	O. A. Rankin	1,000.00
I. O. (12)	G. G. Macy	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Charles Sockman	1,000.00
459	W. A. Emert	1,000.00
236	C. Winkles	650.00
48	C. Mc. Corlett	475.00
437	J. A. Partridge	825.00
193	F. Koska	1,000.00
I. O. (496)	J. W. Baucom	1,000.00
77	J. A. Cottengim	475.00
309	W. R. George	1,000.00
77	G. G. Brown	1,000.00
700	T. I. Arberry	1,000.00
98	W. T. Lynch	1,000.00
38	C. F. Thoennes	300.00
76	C. F. Hofmann	650.00
11	F. H. Stoddard	1,000.00
22	R. B. Jones	300.00
39	J. F. Matejka	300.00
I. O. (3)	J. L. Pietsch	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. J. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O. (465)	T. E. Brandenburg	1,000.00
I. O. (465)	J. F. Yocom	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	E. J. Corbeil	1,000.00
38	N. Markman	1,000.00
134	T. W. Kerrigan	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	D. W. Church	475.00
852	P. J. Bivens	1,000.00
116	O. A. Linley	475.00
58	W. J. Hutchinson	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	F. H. Gleeson	1,000.00
31	E. W. Erickson	1,000.00
I. O. (31)	J. Greenwood	1,000.00
38	P. H. White	1,000.00
865	E. L. Doyle	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (1249)	Laverne Cragg	300.00
717	P. McDonald	1,000.00
674	H. A. Gingres	825.00
400	H. D. Connor	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. C. Amenda	1,000.00
481	R. E. Mathias	1,000.00
302	R. B. Hull	300.00
950	E. A. Brumley	300.00
I. O. (694)	O. F. Schultz	1,000.00
41	H. O'Neill	1,000.00
6	W. D. Marsh	300.00
81	Leo McGran	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George W. Hornaday	475.00
724	W. E. Hallenbeck	1,000.00
108	P. G. Sheppard	300.00
I. O. (762)	R. T. Paulsen	825.00
601	V. A. Beau	1,000.00
48	F. R. Henderson	300.00
595	H. A. Redman	300.00
1254	J. H. Ward	475.00
I. O. (396)	F. R. Sullivan	1,000.00
11	C. B. Sordelet	1,000.00
748	F. Hiltzman	1,000.00
I. O. (65)	J. L. Hagerly	333.33
I. O. (200)	K. W. Gallagher	1,000.00
309	C. A. Taylor	1,000.00
1340	R. T. Cattingham	650.00
602	W. L. Conner	475.00
803	J. H. Berger	475.00
I. O. (713)	E. R. May	1,000.00
442	E. H. Miller	1,000.00
349	F. K. Coleman	1,000.00
46	J. J. Wenzler	1,000.00
53	F. E. Whipple	650.00
I. O. (413)	J. E. Hodgins	1,000.00
3	A. Weber	475.00
300	M. W. Putney	650.00
160	M. Davis	1,000.00
245	W. Dempster	1,000.00
I. O. (735)	T. E. Davis	650.00
1002	O. D. Goins	475.00
I. O. (298)	N. P. Easley	1,000.00
68	C. V. Angerman	1,000.00
386	W. A. Reese	1,000.00
211	E. Stephenson	1,000.00
76	Alvin W. Jones	150.00
3	Morris Israelson	150.00
58	William E. Ross	150.00
317	William Clinton Skeens	150.00
676	H. S. Roberts	150.00
I. O. (332)	R. M. Atmore	150.00

\$74,908.33

**PENINSULAR TELEPHONE CO.**

(Continued from page 337)

ever necessary, a procedure for regular promotions to higher classifications having higher rates of pay, a policy governing lay-offs and demotions, general working conditions for the plant and traffic departments, and job and seniority protection for employees who enter military service.

Particularly outstanding in the contract are sections providing for security of employment and seniority rights.

The section defining seniority rights covers almost every conceivable situation which might arise affecting this subject. This seniority plan has been most successful in operation.

Seniority is based, of course, upon the length of continuous service with the company and in the department in which a worker is employed. Seniority determines employees' right to precedence in security of employment, vacation time, selection of hours of work and other benefits and consideration.

A seniority roster of all employees is supplied to the I.B.E.W. locals by the company. It is kept up-to-date by supplemental information at six months' intervals.

New employees, although they may be experienced mechanics or operators, go on the bottom of the seniority list in the department where employed.

Employees temporarily transferred for company reasons retain seniority in the office from which transferred. Employees permanently transferred at their own request shall exercise their seniority not to exceed one year. Those transferred for company reasons may exercise their seniority not to exceed five years.

The contract's vacation clause provides a

week's vacation with pay after six months' service and two weeks with pay after one year's service. If a holiday occurs during an employee's vacation, an additional day's vacation is allowed.

Under the agreement, employees are entitled to the following sick leave:

Employees with six months to five years service may receive two weeks with full pay and two weeks with half pay; five years to 15 years of service, four weeks sick leave with full pay, and four weeks with half pay; 15 years service and over, six weeks with full pay and six weeks with half pay.

Sick leave is cumulative and may be carried over from year to year, not to exceed one year. Sick leave provisions do not affect the company's policy of paying employees excused for a portion of the day because of illness.

These and many other provisions in the contract, including detailed definitions of working conditions affecting the morale and general welfare of employees, give the union and the company an agreement so broad in scope as to cover almost any conceivable utility labor relations problem. Its worth to the company and Peninsular personnel has been demonstrated by more than three years of harmonious relations, increased earnings and maintenance of a high degree of efficiency in operation of the telephone system which serves Florida's richest and most densely populated agricultural and industrial territory.

#### PROGRESS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 328)

ing upon length of military service) which occurs within two years after discharge from the armed forces, or termination of the war, whichever is later. The act specifically states that no readjustment allowance will be paid for any week of unemployment commencing more than five years after the termination of hostilities and that a veteran will not receive an allowance for any week in which his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment or other premises at which he is or was last employed, provided he is directly participating or interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work.

Veterans with 90 days' service, whose education has been interrupted by their war service, may go to school at government expense for a period of one year, or the equivalent in continuous part-time study. Upon satisfactory completion of such a year's education additional education may be obtained, but the total period of education or training may not exceed four years. Refresher or re-training courses may not exceed one year. Those veterans with more than 90 days' service are entitled to additional education and if the service approximates two years or longer the veteran is entitled to a full college course. All veterans less than 25 years old are presumed to have had their education interrupted by their war service.

Tuition will be paid by the government directly to the schools at their regular rates not exceeding \$500 per year. The student veteran will also receive \$50 a month subsistence pay if single; \$75 a month if he has one or more dependents. About 90 per cent of those eligible for educational benefits under the act have said that they propose to use them. The postwar period will undoubtedly see the most serious undertaking of mass adult education in history. What comes of this undertaking will depend to a large extent on what the schools and colleges do.

Many employers will undoubtedly wish returning veterans to have some additional education or training to fit them for their jobs, especially since it is available without cost to the veterans. In case the employer refuses to give the veteran his job back, unless the veteran takes advantage of the educational provisions of the GI bill, he will let himself in for an action to compel him to hire the veteran and will also be liable for back wages to the date on which the veteran applied for reinstatement.

It should be pointed out in this connection that if the veteran decides to take the education provided for him under the act instead of his old job, and the 40-day period expires, the veteran will have relinquished his reemployment rights and his former employer will be free to hire him or not as he sees fit.

If it is desirable an arrangement can be made between the employer and the veteran whereby it is agreed that the veteran will take a one-year training or refresher course at the end of which time the employer will re-hire him; such an agreement should be in a written statement in which the employer and the veteran acknowledge that he has been offered his old job and that he is willingly and freely taking the education instead with the understanding that he will be re-hired upon the termination of such education. Such an agreement will protect the veteran if he desires his old job back and at the same time it furnishes the employer with an assurance that the veteran will not later sue for back wages on the grounds that he was refused his old job in violation of the Selective Service Act.

#### THE TVA

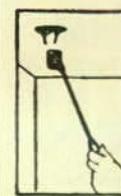
(Continued from page 334)

ployees as a whole, or of any professional group or craft, or other appropriate unit" shall have the right to be represented. In case of dispute as to who are the duly authorized representatives, the personnel department is to attempt to adjust the dispute, holding an election if the parties agree. Such elections have taken place on two occasions. While the policy intended to establish an avenue of appeal to the National Labor Relations Board, the board has declined to take jurisdiction of such disputes except at the request of all parties concerned.—*C. Herman Pritchett, "The Tennessee Valley Authority."*

#### New Amendments

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S. 1161 and H. R. 2861) represents a tremendous advance in American progress toward an adequate system of social security. It spells out a basis for decent postwar security that should capture the imagination of a sufficiently informed people. If adopted the result would be a well-rounded social security system that would make health insurance, medical care, hospitalization, permanent disability insurance, maternity benefits and low-cost burial insurance a reality for the masses of people in the United States. It would liberalize and expand our present national system of old age and survivors' insurance, unify our federal-state systems of employment placement, federalize the state unemployment insurance systems and enlarge the federal-state program of public assistance.

In general the bill amends and extends



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the present Social Security Act to blanket under the protection of social security those now covered under the unemployment and old age clauses of the Social Security Act of 1939, and in addition: to self-employed persons, farm laborers, domestic servants, employees of non-profit institutions and organizations (except ministers of the church or regular members of religious orders) and workers employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority on an hourly basis (other federal employees are excluded).

All of these classifications will contribute under a unified compulsory system. In addition, coverage will be extended to the legal dependents of all insured persons.

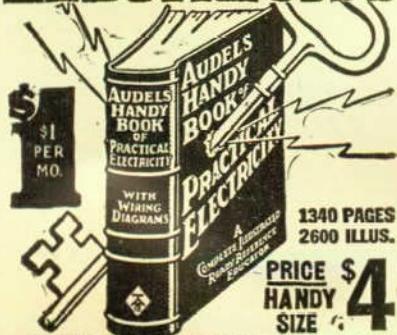
It is also provided (Section 966, pages 65 to 67) that arrangements may be made with states or political subdivisions thereof to extend coverage to their employees.

And finally (Title XII, pages 82 to 90) provision is made for grants-in-aid to states for care of the needy. Moreover, under Section 910 (a) it is possible for states or subdivisions thereof to enter into contracts with the Federal authorities which will enable them to extend the benefits of the act to the needy who cannot qualify for insurance benefits. Thus it will be ultimately possible under the act to provide medical care for the whole population of the nation by a unified federal system.

While labor and liberal groups have endorsed the bill they have done little to explain its true meaning or popularize it. The full purport of the bill has been distorted by reactionary elements which have flooded the country with propaganda that makes it appear as exclusively a health insurance measure. Many people who think they know what the bill is all about actually are unaware of its comprehensive scope.

The public does not appear to be aware of the fact that besides insurance against sickness the bill also includes expanded unemployment and old age insurance, permanent and temporary disability benefits, maternity benefits, funeral benefits, veteran protection, a national network of job-placing offices and a new unified public assistance program. One of the most impressive features of the bill is the fact that it unifies in a single simplified system all of the major elements that would ensure a decent minimum of social and health security for the American people.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference \_\_\_\_\_ EEE

## GLOSSARY

(Continued from July issue)

**Conductance**—property of a circuit which determines its ability to allow current to flow; the reciprocal of resistance.

**Contactor**—a device for closing and opening electrical circuits remotely; a magnetically operated switch.

**Control Panel**—an upright panel, open or closed, where switches, rheostats, meters, etc., are installed for controlling and protecting electrical machinery.

**Coulomb**—unit used for measuring quantity of electrical charge; equal to the charge of  $6.28 \times 10^{-19}$ .

(To be continued)

## UNION MAN'S FAMILY

(Continued from page 330)

In addition, lump-sum payments amounting to \$65,350,000 have been paid in the cases of 450,000 insured workers who died without leaving a survivor who was entitled immediately to monthly benefits.

## WILL YOU BET ON A HOSS RACE

(Continued from page 324)

adoption of these new materials and their products.

So the national hoss race is on. The race between events and man's intellect and reason. The race between man's instinctive desires and man's ability to curb his desires for the good of the whole. Who will win? Well, it is like that. The race will come out as all such races have in an inconclusive outcome. It will probably be

that both will win, that the country will not attain complete control of economic events, but neither will things go to pieces as rapidly as Mr. Cherne fears. There is no pessimism like the pessimism of a young man.

## WORKERS AND FARMERS

(Continued from page 336)

mak' de unload an' skid dem up. We can start loadin' up dose farmer wagon an' send dem scootin' along de road so fas' dat dey is t'ink ole Neek heemse'f is behin' dose wagon, shovin' dem lak' hal, bah gar!"

## HUMAN ASPECTS

(Continued from page 333)

in Recreation Building No. 1 on Tuesdays and in Recreation Building No. 2 on Thursdays. . . . Bring your dough ready to bake."

Women and younger children come into contact with each other in the recreation buildings and in the utility rooms. A lone-some respectable woman had picked out another woman whom she had encountered several times in the utility room as a possible neighborly companion. One morning she learned to her utter consternation that the woman was being chucked out bodily by her husband, the couple being quite spirituously exhilarated! After witnessing that scene the respectable mamma drew into her own shell, harboring the while a feeling of resentment at being compelled to live in close proximity to "the likes o' that."

Youth in Vanport accommodates itself more readily and partly because of its point of view which is, that life is mainly an exciting adventure, and partly because of the many contacts at school and on the playground. Some younger children, a public health nurse related, feign sickness in order to get attention and sympathy.

About 50 families check in and out daily. This means almost perpetual adjustments for some, since families are not free to choose their location.

In the social hall of the elementary school I joined a group of seventh grade children who were discussing life in terms of likes and dislikes. "Neighbors are strange, distant, unfriendly," said one girl. "The trouble is neighbors are sometimes too friendly," encountered another. "How can they be too friendly?" I interposed. "Well, some mothers allow their children to run right into another apartment without being invited to come in. Then they snoop around and handle things." "Children run in the hall, up and down the stairways, wake the sleepers." "Some neighbors turn their radio up too loud." "Some women borrow too much," protested others. Then there were complaints about "too few stores, excessive prices," and "on Friday and Saturday evenings we must stand in line for an hour before being served."

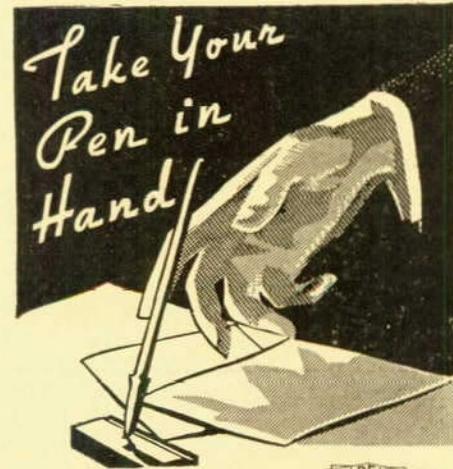
On rainy days, little children are hard put for play space so they play in the utility rooms among the lines of laundry. Sometimes clothes are pulled down from

the lines and sometimes things are stolen.

Each laundry room is supplied with two washing machines. Ignorant, unmechanical women often put the mechanism on the blink which causes other women to delay their washing for as much as a month pending repairs. A sign was posted in the utility rooms reading: "A reward of \$50 for information leading to arrest and conviction of any person tampering with or damaging a machine."

Many of these problems of adjustment to the community as it is, fall to the lot of Mr. Scott, supervisor of project services. To get support from the grass roots, Scott has organized a neighborhood council which is doing a good job against great odds. Youth wants to organize the various clubs with which they have had contact, but it is difficult to get civilian leadership. In an informative interview with Mr. Scott, I inquired if in a strange situation people would turn inward on the little tight island of the family interests only? "Not so," observed Mr. Scott. "Once the people have somehow met the first period of adjustment their interests radiate outward. The discussion changes from personal to the communal, such as, the bond drive, the Red Cross, parent-teacher relations, the better use of the children's leisure, etc. Interrelations with the police department, with the recreation department, and with the neighborhood council were promising, he thought.

(To be continued)



-IPEU-414

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When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Local Union \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

ZONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_

ZONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 12, 1944,  
INCLUDING JULY 10, 1944**

L. U.	428—	355899	355915	L. U.	499—(Cont.)	761399	761400	L. U.	B-587—	122395	122440	L. U.	660—(Cont.)	681575	681576	L. U.	B-800—(Cont.)	728506	728507	L. U.	877—	572576	572577					
429—	222344	222603	513424	513432	500—	566801	624442	318982	624442	679510	679512	661—	930901	930910	731—	903459	903460	732—	109881	109953	733—	576562	576566					
500—	566801	624442	624442	624442	588—	843767	843820	681575	681576	681576	681576	B-663—	408770	408771	732—	937288	937318	B-801—	92487	92492	B-802—	90434	90442					
430—	874760	874783	132601	132630	501—	132601	132630	681576	681576	120191	120280	B-589—	622852	622861	643211	643590	643590	B-803—	57293	57326	B-804—	161303	161377	B-805—	172435	172438		
B-431—	647475	647503	352751	352752	502—	662997	663000	681576	681576	671126	671160	652662	652664	595159	595250	595250	B-806—	735529	735529	B-807—	679811	679820	B-808—	735529	735529			
433—	100639	100632	986367	986376	503—	787372	787372	787372	787372	787372	787372	664—	602033	602042	589321	589425	589425	B-810—	161029	161029	B-811—	735529	735529	B-812—	735529	735529		
B-434—	173301	173335	B-502—	103239	103247	504—	319178	319178	319178	319178	319178	319178	590—	847173	847255	847255	847255	847255	847255	B-813—	749283	749296	B-814—	234705	234705	B-815—	264280	264280
B-435—	903011	903015	B-503—	255541	255543	B-591—	588931	589120	589120	589120	589120	589120	666—	348885	348885	581891	581920	581920	B-816—	218397	218398	B-817—	126357	126371	B-818—	470703	470706	
B-436—	181516	181516	B-504—	153548	153545	B-592—	630265	630266	630266	630266	630266	630266	B-667—	237926	237926	286622	286622	286622	B-819—	623251	623272	B-820—	746569	746913	B-821—	122882	122918	
B-437—	264986	264986	B-505—	135572	135595	B-593—	883226	883256	883256	883256	883256	883256	B-674—	581992	582000	736—	179195	179250	B-730—	162001	162025	B-731—	124231	124231	B-732—	693307	693310	
B-438—	784511	784530	B-506—	285114	285121	B-594—	909486	909603	909603	909603	909603	909603	B-695—	230111	230250	669—	53232	52521	B-733—	731352	731352	B-734—	905240	905250	B-735—	905240	905250	
B-439—	105950	105950	B-507—	126892	126871	B-595—	230111	230250	670—	790015	790020	670—	B-736—	286622	286622	581891	581920	581920	B-737—	731352	731352	B-738—	731352	731352	B-739—	731352	731352	
B-440—	236321	236330	B-508—	125639	125639	B-596—	790056	790056	790056	790056	790056	790056	B-674—	286328	286328	545467	545514	545514	B-740—	302201	302207	B-741—	429061	429073	B-742—	285592	285592	
B-441—	386139	386140	B-509—	170453	170516	B-597—	553111	553120	553111	553111	553111	553111	B-675—	377802	377810	340012	340023	340023	B-743—	621086	621087	B-744—	454742	454800	B-745—	130669	130670	
B-442—	732598	732598	B-510—	726201	726212	B-598—	713920	713933	713920	713920	713920	713920	B-676—	605570	605570	605570	605570	605570	B-746—	191251	191260	B-747—	150604	150604	B-748—	662131	662125	
B-443—	67242	67242	B-511—	332587	332587	B-599—	737141	738000	737141	737141	737141	737141	B-677—	171726	171730	237926	237926	237926	B-749—	102037	102077	B-750—	736609	736692	B-751—	139973	139973	
B-444—	628458	628458	B-512—	290223	290663	B-600—	432027	432027	582599	582750	582750	582750	B-678—	630260	630260	490152	490208	490208	B-752—	1713	1713	B-753—	135548	135548	B-754—	468381	468370	
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B-446—	749722	749752	B-514—	749722	749752	B-602—	990865	990970	990865	990970	990970	990970	B-680—	826111	826125	826111	826125	826125	B-758—	120201	120201	B-759—	191251	191260	B-760—	150604	150604	
B-447—	170888	170913	B-515—	709008	709008	B-603—	276061	276071	912279	912279	912279	912279	B-681—	712509	712509	826111	826125	826125	B-764—	191251	191260	B-765—	162065	162075	B-766—	162065	162075	
B-448—	806770	806802	B-516—	709008	709008	B-604—	261257	261267	681575	681575	681575	681575	B-682—	788157	788157	788157	788157	788157	B-768—	120201	120201	B-769—	150604	150604	B-770—	162065	162075	
B-449—	237284	237284	B-517—	750908	750913	B-605—	276061	276071	912279	912279	912279	912279	B-683—	713530	713530	826111	826125	826125	B-771—	191251	191260	B-772—	162065	162075	B-773—	162065	162075	
B-450—	806770	806802	B-518—	709008	709008	B-606—	261257	261267	681575	681575	681575	681575	B-684—	78819	78819	826111	826125	826125	B-774—	120201	120201	B-775—	150604	150604	B-776—	162065	162075	
B-451—	806770	806802	B-519—	709008	709008	B-607—	261257	261267	681575	681575	681575	681575	B-685—	78819	78819	826111	826125	826125	B-777—	120201	120201	B-778—	150604	150604	B-779—	162065	162075	
B-452—	731131	731151	B-520—	364297	364403	B-608—	519580	519600	519580	519580	519580	519580	B-686—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-780—	120201	120201	B-781—	150604	150604	B-782—	162065	162075	
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B-454—	287364	287397	B-522—	14474	144800	B-610—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-688—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-786—	120201	120201	B-787—	150604	150604	B-788—	162065	162075	
B-455—	806934	806940	B-523—	14474	144800	B-611—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-689—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-789—	120201	120201	B-790—	150604	150604	B-791—	162065	162075	
B-456—	731354	731370	B-524—	14474	144800	B-612—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-690—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-792—	120201	120201	B-793—	150604	150604	B-794—	162065	162075	
B-457—	306819	306846	B-525—	14474	144800	B-613—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-691—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-795—	120201	120201	B-796—	150604	150604	B-797—	162065	162075	
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B-459—	806840	806863	B-527—	14474	144800	B-615—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-693—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-801—	120201	120201	B-802—	150604	150604	B-803—	162065	162075	
B-460—	806901	806943	B-528—	14474	144800	B-616—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-694—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-804—	120201	120201	B-805—	150604	150604	B-806—	162065	162075	
B-461—	813571	813582	B-529—	14474	144800	B-617—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-695—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125	B-807—	120201	120201	B-808—	150604	150604	B-809—	162065	162075	
B-462—	131371	131390	B-530—	14474	144800	B-618—	519582	519602	519582	519582	519582	519582	B-696—	728508	728508	826111	826125	826125</td										

L.U. B-938-(Cont.)	L.U. B-1002-(Cont.)	L.U. B-1066	L.U. B-1150	L.U. B-1223	L.U. B-1286	L.U. B-1376
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L. U. <b>B-6—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>B-48—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>I-30—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>I-31—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>I-32—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>I-33—</b> (Cont.)	L. U. <b>B-1088—</b>	L. U. <b>B-1260—</b> (Cont.)
823, 976319, 973666, 999673.	116, 775, 863, 894, 902, 991, 271018.	198, 199, 208, 218, 225, 273, 281, 287.	400, 15385, 405, 21559.	613281, 300, 470, 959189, 207, 240.	733—589426, 451, 744—634180.	819064, 094, 998, 113, 119, 181, 259, 302, 272, 276.	720, 726, 736, 776, 794.
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<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING</b>

## TVA OFFICIAL SPEAKS OUT

(Continued from page 335)

ciples. It is a fact, however, that this reasoning has been used in most of the attempts, notably in the widely publicized municipal law officers' report, to brand collective bargaining in public employment as an illegal process.

No constructive policy can be developed so long as public employers disregard the facts and hold to the theory that collective bargaining in the public service does not and can not exist. It must be recognized that public employees desire to participate as American citizens in a democratic process in working out fundamental issues pertaining to their welfare, and that public employees believe that their status should be similar to that of employees in private industry where the place of unionism has been established by law and through collective strength. Public managers are in the position of having to decide how they can best discharge their responsibilities as employers and at the same time capitalize upon the desires of employees to take their appropriate place across the conference table from management. Fortunately, in view of the increasing number of collective bargaining agreements between public-employee unions and public managers, it appears correct to assume that many governmental units—municipal, state, and fed-

eral—have concluded that collective bargaining in the public service is legal; that employee relations in public employment based upon individual unorganized relationships is becoming obsolete; and that public employers who are sincere in their desire to work out a constructive policy in the field of employee relations will discontinue the academic debate in the field of law or political theory and will recognize the problem as one involving managerial sense and judgment.

## LABOR, LIBERALS RALLY

(Continued from page 329)

of transportation of workers and ex-service men, including transportation of dependents and household effects, from their last previous residence to new jobs, in order to facilitate the recruitment, training, transfer and placement of such workers and ex-service men.

This section of the act also permits the work administration to provide and extend many of the same privileges of education and vocational training to any person who needs the training, as the GI bill gives to vets, together with the maintenance allowance at the rate of \$50 per month for single persons and \$75 per month with one dependent or \$100 per month with two or more dependents.

Every "unemployed qualified employee" would be entitled to "interim placement benefits" if registered with the USES. The amount of benefit would be fixed by the total

pay earned in a base year, usually the last year worked, weekly benefits ranging from \$12 where the total compensation was from \$150 to \$299.99 to \$35 where the total compensation was \$2400 or over.

Existing laws are inadequate to protect wage-earners during the emergency when production facilities may take as long as 18 months to convert. State laws do not cover all workers. The three million workers employed directly by the United States government in war production would not be covered; nor the seamen in the Merchant Marine, which has been a valuable adjunct to the military in this war. Disqualifying provisions which protect state funds weakened by the merit-rating provisions would deny benefits to many.

Despite the uproar created by the abrupt cancellation of Navy contracts at Brewster, contract cancellations and plant closings without notice are continuing. The latest featured instance is that of a manufacturer of precision instruments who reportedly laid off hundreds of workers with only three hours' notice after the termination of a Navy contract. Cases of this kind underline the importance of giving generous advance notice of contract termination and making advance provision for the reemployment of released workers for whom other suitable jobs in war industries cannot be found.

The desire for security would not drive workers to leave war work if they were guaranteed jobs and interim pay during the transition period. The Kilgore bill provides this assurance to workers. Congress should give it early and favorable action. It is an important bill because it lays down policies for guidance when the time for action on a really large scale arrives.

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No. 11



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Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25		
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	FOR E. W. B. A.	
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Book, Minute	1.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Single Copies	.10
Constitution, per 100	7.50		1.75	Rituals, each	.25
Single copies	.10				
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00			JEWELRY	
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per 1,000	1.50			No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
per 5,000	7.00			No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
per 50,000	67.00			No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50			No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
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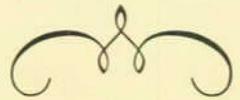
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ROBERT R. NATHAN

